

# The Nor'West Farmer.

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## The Cattle Feeding Industry.

By George Craig, Niverville, Man.

During the fall large numbers of cattle are brought from the western ranges for the export trade as well as for home consumption. Among these cattle a large number are in good condition, of high quality, and a credit to the western country; but, at the same, too many go to the block in an unfinished condition. They are not by any means fat, just in a good thrifty condition to be fattened in our stables or yards during the winter.

While a large number will fatten readily on the good grasses of the west and be in good condition for the block in the fall, yet in this country of short summers we cannot reasonably expect anything else than that a large number will be only in medium condition of flesh and require additional feeding to properly prepare them for market.

We often hear it stated that many cattle might be fattened every winter on the farms in Manitoba, and there is generally an abundance of feed grown to feed hundreds of cattle. A great deal of rough feed that is often wasted or burned, as good straw, may be well utilized in part as feed. If once engaged in the business, by using a little more foresight in providing feed, a larger supply of hay or fodder could be provided. Of course, we cannot fatten cattle very quickly on hay or fodder alone, but there are usually good crops of coarse grain so that we can have plenty of chopped grain to feed in addition to hay or fodder.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm, Mr. Bedford has demonstrated that it will pay to feed cattle during the winter months, at the same time feeding considerable straw as part of the ration. We often think of and look upon straw as of little or no feeding value for cattle, but oat straw that has been cut a little on the green side and well stacked is worth a good deal to the farmer for feeding purposes.

Some people who have tried feeding cattle will say there is little or no money in this work. There should be enough income to suitably reward the feeder for his winter's work, over and above the value of feed consumed. It seems that there is something wrong if the feeder cannot make it pay, either with himself or his system of feeding, or else he does not get justice at the hands of the dealer. The dealer ought to pay a good margin between finished and unfinished cattle.

It is true some men will not do very well feeding cattle the first year, especially if they have never fed a lot of cattle before, but the dealers at the stock yards would no doubt give such men all the help and assistance possible and encourage them all they can, for in so doing they are only in turn helping themselves and the cattle industry. It is an industry that will yet grow to be an immense business in this country, and if the farmer or feeder takes a lot of cattle home to feed for four or five months on a grain ration, he should be well paid for his labor.

The quality of cattle in the country and on the range could be much improved in a few years by a strict selection of the bulls used. This important industry has shown considerable improvement of late, the Cattle Breeders' Association having done much to help forward the work of improvement by advocating the use of better sires, but every now and then we see two or three young bulls in a lot of cattle going west that will make little or no improvement in the herds where they are to be used.

In some of the States to the south of us many feeders make good money. Some feed only for several months, while others feed for a year, and still all will tell you their cattle made them good money. The industry is bound to grow here once farmers get over the idea of growing wheat exclusively and launch out into general or mixed farming. It won't be many years until hundreds of farmers in Manitoba will fatten a big bunch of range steers over winter, marketing them in the spring, just as so many of their enterprising cousins on the other side of the line are doing.

## Western Stock Growers at Macleod.

A meeting of the executive of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Macleod, Alta., in the end of

roads open for public traffic, that then no interference would be forthcoming from the Government until such time as reasonable notice should have been given by the Government to enable the buyer or leaser to show cause why such interference should not be; that relying upon such understanding, land has been fenced which had the present action of the Government been foreseen would not have been fenced. We desire also to point out that, in any event, the contemplated charge of \$4 a mile or fraction of a mile of road allowances is a very unreasonable one, particularly as in many places parts of road allowances are by themselves quite useless for any purpose at all, and that considering that a whole section can be leased for \$12.80 per annum, a further charge of \$6 per annum for the road allowance alone is altogether unreasonable.

That this meeting desires to bring to the notice of the C.P.R.: (1) That it is quite usual for stock cars, when provided for shipping purposes, to arrive at the shipping point in a dirty condition, the floor covered with refuse from previous shipments; (2) It is also a matter of frequent occurrence that stock cars are in need of repairs when sent out to shipping points, and as the majority of such points are at small, isolated settlements, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get such repairs attended to; (3) That the slow time which stock trains as a rule now make is greatly detrimental to the condition of stock in transit, much unnecessary delay occurring, especially at divisional points; (4) That there is urgent necessity to enlarge and improve existing shipping yards west of Winnipeg, particularly those at Moose Jaw, they being inadequate, being badly laid out and having a supply of stagnant water, which is little better than a dangerous mud-hole. It is also our opinion that some additional yards (capable of handling at least one train load) should be provided at some divisional point between Medicine Hat and Winnipeg, where cattle could be fed and

was 2,429,330, valued at \$56,320,810, the sales for the year being 560,893 head, valued at \$18,017,989, or an average of \$32.12. For 1892 the total was 2,029,140 head, valued at \$45,548,475, the sales for this year being 436,352 head, valued at \$15,979,135, or \$36.62 per head.

In sheep, Grey leads with 131,515 head. The total for the province is 1,797,213, valued at \$7,711,496, the sales for the year being 690,058, valued at \$4.16 per head. For 1892 the total number was 1,850,473, valued at \$8,569,557, and the sales for the year 575,934, at an average of \$4.58 per head.

Of hogs there were last year 1,771,641, valued at \$9,598,153, and the sales for the year 2,056,049, valued at \$15,800,799, or an average of \$7.69 per head. For 1892, the total number was 996,974, valued at \$5,479,093 and the sales for the year 978,791, valued at \$8,775,852, or an average of \$8.97 per head.

From these figures it will be seen that the production of horse flesh has been considerably checked within the ten years, though values have rallied considerably since 1896. The greater attention given to dairying is one cause for the increase of both cattle and swine. The depression in their values since 1892 is more nominal than real, for both young cattle and swine have been earlier marketed than was the practice ten years ago. In sheep the production may be taken as nearly stationary.

It may be interesting to compare the stock record of the old province with that of Manitoba last year. Of horses we had a total of 118,629, or about four times the number owned by such counties as Simcoe and Middlesex. Of cattle we had 237,560, or about twice as many as such counties as Huron, Middlesex and Grey. The one county of Grey had five times as many sheep as are owned in all Manitoba, and the average of the whole 48 counties of Ontario shows 37,442 head for each against 25,816 for the whole of Manitoba. The hog population of Manitoba was 77,912, or a trifle less than that owned by Middlesex alone, while Kent had 115,749, which is accounted for by the abundance of corn grown on the rich soil of that county.

## Horse Sense.

An interesting exhibition of inherited good sense and reasoning power was recently seen in a trotting race at Madison, Wisconsin. The 3-year-old filly Fostal was in the 2.25 class and in the first heat, while in the lead at the three-quarter pole, a rein broke. The filly made a short break, then settled, and came home a winner in 2.24. After passing the wire she slowed up and turned and jogged back to the judge's stand like an old hand. This would not be so wonderful in an old campaigner, but it was her maiden race, and she won it in straight heats.

## To Tell When a Cow is Pregnant.

J. B. Jenkins discusses, in the Nebraska Farmer, how to tell when a cow is pregnant. He finds a perfectly reliable guide, after the sixth or eighth week, is the sound of the blood rushing through the placenta and the beating of the calf's heart, which is more than double as rapid as the cow's heart. To hear these sounds, place the ear against the right flank of the cow, high up first, then lower down and further forward or backward until the sounds are heard. Once heard they will never be mistaken.

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## The Nor'-West Farmer,

P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

October. There was a full attendance, and in addition to the Canadian members, Stock Inspector Lund and two other prominent men from Montana were present. There was a free discussion of the stock situation and the defects of the present system of transportation, after which the following resolutions were passed:—

That the Board of Management of the Western Stock Growers' Association desire to impress upon the Minister of Agriculture the necessity of using every means in his power to induce the Imperial authorities to remove the restriction against Canadian cattle from supplying the army contracts.

That an order-in-council dated Aug. 8th having been issued by the Territorial Commissioner of Public Works, regarding the leasing of road allowances or surveyed public highways, this meeting desires to express to the Northwest Government its strong disapproval of the contemplated action. We desire to respectfully point out that in many cases where blocks of land have been bought or leased it was done so with the understanding with the Northwest Government that such buyer or leaser fenced in any road allowance, but left other suitable

watered when necessary, and we suggest that Swift Current would be a suitable point. To these several points we desire to respectfully direct your attention, with the hope that the causes of these complaints will be remedied before the shipping season comes round again.

## Stock Statistics for Ontario.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1900 is just to hand. Middlesex stands out as the leading county for live stock with 29,271 horses, 121,831 cattle, 61,277 sheep, and 78,131 hogs. Huron, Grey, Bruce and Wellington are also heavily stocked. The total number of horses in the province last year was 617,309, valued at \$46,916,999 against 678,459 for 1891. For 1892 the number was 688,814, valued at \$55,812,920. The average value per head sold in 1892 was \$91, which dropped in 1896 to \$61. The average for last year's values was \$79.

Of cattle, the total number last year

## Blanketing for Cows.

The Melbourne Leader gives the experience of an Australian dairyman, who tried blanketing his cows whenever there was bad weather. Every dairyman knows how quickly combined wet and cold will cause a cow's milk product to shrink, but Australia is one of the last places in the world from which one would expect to hear the following experience. He says:—

"About five years ago I had to face the problem of either reducing the cost of production of butter or giving up dairying here. I tried various plans, as giving them hot feed night and morning, putting up wind-breaks and shelter places, but it never did me any good, and the cost of production was not reduced any. Then I covered the first cow. It took me two years to get the whole of my twenty-six cows under cover, because I wanted to proceed cautiously, and see what the result would be, and I was so surprised that I had to go over the work again and again to be sure that I was making no mistake. Every cow that was put into a cover gave the same satisfactory results, by increasing her product on a smaller quantity of food, and getting into better condition. The effect of the covers on the cows was marvelous.

The quiet cows got more quiet and contented, and the nervous and irritable ones, it completely changed their nature; they lost their nervousness and irritability, and got real quiet so that you could handle them anywhere. My system of managing the covers is to keep a record of the outside temperature, and when the thermometer goes above 60 degrees I take the covers off. When it goes below 60 degrees I put them on, and always keep them on in wet weather.

"The material I use is grain sacks, two of them sown together, forming the cover, with a rope round behind, fast to each corner to keep it from going forward, and a leather strap fastened in front, behind their forelegs to keep it from going back. I thought at first that I would have to oil the covers, but was surprised to find that after a cow had worn one for about a month, the grease and hair from her skin made the sack waterproof underneath, so that in the heaviest rain we have had I have never known the cover to wet through. The value of second-hand grain sacks here is 6 cents each (two grain sacks make a cover), rope and strap 6 cents, and I make them myself.

"The cost of production of butter, without covers, in the months of February, March, April and May was 22 cents per lb.; with all the cows covered, the cost of production for these months is 12 cents per lb. The single cow, Daisy, is an example of what covers will do for cows. Before she had a cover on, the most milk she ever gave in one year was 800 gallons, making 460 lbs. of butter, separator and churn test. For the last three years under a cover, she has given, each year, 1,300 gallons of milk, making from 742 to 750 lbs. of butter each year, same test. After starting the covers I was anxious to get the temperatures. The bulb of the thermometer buried in the hair of a cow without cover at night, would record a temperature of 40 degrees, while buried in the hair of a cow under cover would record a temperature of 70 degrees same time. To see cows feeding in the rain with covers on when it is blowing a gale and taking no notice of it, is a surprising sight, and gives me great satisfaction. Wind breaks and shelter places for cows in wet weather make a terrible puddle; with covers on, they lie out where it is clean, irrespective of wind and rain."

We give the above for what it is worth. If it is true for Australia it will be more than true for Manitoba and the Territories. Grain sacks are cheap enough, and we would like some farmer to try such a cover on some of his cattle that are running out, and let us know the results.

A Montana ranchman allows one bull to thirty cows and expects to rear from 20 to 25 calves.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE** from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones** Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

**HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.**—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. **Wm. Gordy Tilghman**, Palatka, Fla.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS.**—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale.**—Hereford herd, or will sell separately. **E. T. Petar**, Box 214, Souris, Man. 22-23

**For Sale.**—Shorthorn bull, 3 years old. Apply to **Harry Cheshire**, P. O. Box 285, Brandon, Man. 21-22

**For Sale.**—A limited number of M.B. Turkeys, B.P. Rocks and Berkshire Pigs. Address **E. S. D. Gustin**, Box 11, Alexander, Man. 15-22

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**Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia**, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address **World Publishing Company**, Guelph, Ont. 11

**For Sale.**—Splendid Stock Farm, north of Minnedosa, one half-section, good buildings, nine roomed house, stabling for 80 head of cattle, and a live spring on the place, all fenced, plenty of feed, also 20 Hereford cattle, splendid chance for right man. For further particulars apply to **Peter la Boutellier**, Clanwilliam, Man., or **Myers & Robinson**, Minnedosa.

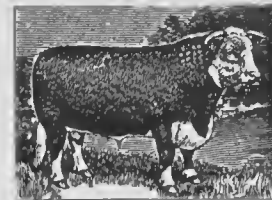
**Polled Angus for Sale.**—One two-year-old bull, pedigree; one cow, 9 years old; one cow, 3 years old; one heifer, 20 mos. old, all three supposed to be in calf; one heifer, 14 mos. old; one calf, 6 mos. old. The above are all purebred and will be sold at a bargain to any one taking the lot. Reason for selling—am giving up farming. A grand lot to start a pure-bred herd. Apply to **Geo. Boulton**, West Hall, Man. 21-22

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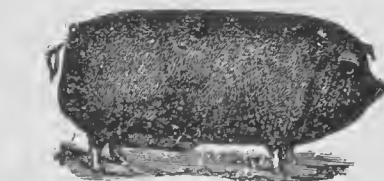
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The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

**T. M. CAMPBELL**, Manager, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

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I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

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JUDGING HORSES AT GLADSTONE FAIR, 1901.

## The Ontario Provincial Winter Show.

The success that has attended the Ontario Provincial Winter Show since the Live Stock Associations took hold of it has been very marked. The educational side of it has been kept constantly in view and thus been the means of doing much good. The dates decided on for the show this year are December 10th to 13th, inclusive. That is the week after the great International Show at Chicago.

Preparations have been made for another successful series of lectures in connection with the educational side of the show. Lecture rooms capable of holding 600 people have been built in connection with the exhibition building in which able men discourse on the points of the animals at the exhibition. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes brings his speakers to this show in order to gain information, and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner succeeded in getting up a carload of leading stockmen from the Maritime provinces so that they might see and learn a thing or two. That there was something to learn may be judged from the following rough draft of the programme of lectures and practical addresses to be given in the class-rooms during the course of this year's show.

### LECTURES.

All animals to be judged from a feeders' and consumers' standpoint. Fancy points or breed points are not to be considered in judging or lecturing.

Beef Cattle.—The desirable and undesirable points of a beef bullock. Illustrated by living specimens. By Prof. G. E. Day, Hon. John Dryden and Arthur Tyson.

Dairy Cow.—The desirable and undesirable points of a dairy cow. Illustrated by living specimens. By Prof. H. H. Dean and Prof. J. W. Robertson.

Food and care of a dairy female from birth until four years old. By Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Sheep.—Mutton Sheep—the desirable and undesirable points. Illustrated by living specimens. Long wools, by Prof. Grisdale, A. W. Smith and Arthur Tyson; medium, by Prof. Grisdale, John Campbell and Arthur Tyson.

Bacon Pig.—Desirable and undesirable points of a bacon pig. Illustrated by living specimens. By F. W. Hodson.

Pig Carcasses.—Illustrated. By F. W. Hodson.

Messrs. J. W. Flavelle, of the William Davies Company, Toronto; C. C. L. Wilson, Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, and C. F. Hodges, of the Farmers' Co-Operative Packing Co., Brantford, have kindly consented to be present and address one or other of these meetings.

Beef Carcasses.—Illustrated. By Prof. G. E. Day, H. A. Foulds and A. Tyson.

Sheep Carcasses.—By Prof. Grisdale, H. A. Foulds and A. Tyson.

Poultry.—Every effort is being made by the committee to make this display instructive and interesting. There will be a large exhibit from the fattening station, illustrating the advantages of the use of the cramming machine; of feeding from the regular fattening coops; also a large display of birds showing the effect of food on the color of the flesh. As usual there will be a cram-

ming machine on exhibition, also crates of birds which will be fed from the machine twice each day during the fair. The following experts will be present: F. C. Hare, Superintendent of the Dominion Fattening Stations; A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. R. Graham, Manager of the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Short addresses will be delivered each day of the show by one or other of these gentlemen. During the last day of the show there will be a plucking contest. Last year at Guelph this proved to be very interesting and instructive, and this year it will be larger and more interesting.

It will thus be seen that aside from the interest there may be in the judging contests the educational side is well looked after, and a visit to the show cannot but be of profit to every one interested in live stock. Special rates on the railways will be given in the east and western men can take advantage of the usual winter reduction in railroad rates.

## A Pounding Case.

At the Portage county court a pretty complicated case has recently been dealt with. As we understand the case, Jas. Bray had a bull belonging to a neighbor named Irvine impounded in the hands of D. McCuaig, claiming damages to the tune of \$150 for damage to his stock from intercourse with the bull. Irvine claimed that the pounding was illegal and sued McCuaig for illegal pounding. This claim has been decided in his favor with costs. It is now McCuaig's turn to sue somebody for the money he is out.

Among the cereal grains oats stand high in the list in their suitability as feed for all kinds of live stock on the farm. This is owing to the proper combination of food constituents.

One breeder and ranchman, in writing to the Breeders' Gazette, says that a bull turned with the herd is good for about 18 calves at weaning time. Consequently, if the ranchmen get the same increase and profit from a bull that the farmer would in breeding by hand he must keep at least three times as many bulls.

## The French-Canadian Cows.

The excellent work of the French-Canadian cows in the model dairy at the Pan-American has drawn attention to them as never before. The result has been that considerable inquiry has been made about them. For the benefit of our readers we give the following account of them as given by Dr. J. A. Couture, of Quebec, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association. It will prove interesting at this juncture, though given some time ago in *The Farmer*:

He says the French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, in France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620, or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from those two districts. No importations of other breeds worth mentioning are reported in the history of the province until about 1800 or a little before. Between 1776 and 1850 a few herds of English cattle, mostly Ayrshire and Shorthorns, were brought into the province, but they were bought by wealthy Englishmen living near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found. They found but little favor with the French inhabitants in the poorer region and in the remote parts along the Laurentides and the lower part of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were loath to cross their hardy little cows with the larger breeds, fearing, with good reason, that they could not feed sufficiently to keep the larger animals alive, to say nothing of profit, during the seven months of the winter. Thus they have been kept nearly distinct for over 250 years, and inbreeding has been resorted to to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much of the appearance of the Brittany cattle of the day. It may be noted here that the French-Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cows are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is allowed to be the older stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500-pound Kerry to the Guernsey, almost as large as the Shorthorn.

The three qualities claimed for the French-Canadian are hardiness, frugality and richness of milk. As they are small, the cows averaging about 700

## Foot Elm in South Africa.

The boys who have just returned from South Africa are loud in their praise of FOOT ELM. It stops all sweating and chafing and makes new shoes comfortable. 25c. at drug stores.

## 20th Century Methods of Treating Cancer.

The Surgeon's Knife, the Paste and the Plaster Supplanted by the New Method of Constitutional Treatment.

In this day of scientific research, old ineffectual ways of doing things are being supplanted by new, up-to-date scientific methods. In medicine progress has been more marked than in any other department of knowledge. But a short time ago, cancer was considered by the profession and the public to be an incurable disease. The only treatment in vogue was painful operations, the dreadful drawing of the plasters, or the awful eating of the caustic paste. Now all this has been done away with, and persons afflicted with the terrible disease can be cured in the privacy of their own homes without the need of any suffering. The new constitutional treatment is a pleasant vegetable compound, which, when taken into the system, neutralizes the cancer poison and cures the disease so perfectly that it never returns again. Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will send full particulars of this new treatment to those interested, on receipt of 2 stamps. All correspondence regarded as strictly confidential.—Advt.

pounds each, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, but in color most frequently a solid black, or black with brown stripe on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points, brown brindle, or even yellowish.

If the breeding ewes are in good condition at mating time they will require little grain during the winter, especially if the fodder or hay is of good quality. Oats are the most suitable grain to feed the ewes.

G. W. Ray, of Newdale, whose enterprise in pig raising we have taken note of upon one or two former occasions, is reported by the Minnedosa Tribune to have sold \$8,000 worth of hogs within the past twelve months.

Feeders in the States east of the Mississippi are profiting by the failure of the corn crop. They have an abundance of winter feed, and this, along with excellent grass, has induced many to buy western cattle to feed over winter.

As a direct result of Canada's exhibit of live stock at Buffalo the British government is making several purchases of cattle for delivery at Ashcroft, B. C., through the medium of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson. These include 200 Shorthorn yearlings and two carloads of Shorthorn heifers. Cook & Son, of Ohio, have bought a pair of Ayrshire bulls, and F. A. Converse, Live Stock Superintendent at Buffalo, has become the owner of a carload of Ayrshire heifers and one bull. C. M. Winslow, of Vermont, has secured one Ayrshire bull, and H. E. Cook, of the same State, two Shorthorn bulls.



Brampton Chief, 23,919, 6 years old,  
1st and sweepstakes,  
Both owned by Peaker Bros. Yorkton, Assa.

Sittytton Hero 14th, 16 months old,  
2nd as yearling.

Royal Briton, 21 months old,  
1st as yearling.

Owned by J. Lippington, Bredenbury, Assa.

PRIZE SHORTHORN BULLS AT YORKTON, A SSA.

## Feeding Grain to Cows.

Just how much grain should be fed to a cow is a perplexing problem. Some successful dairymen feed quite heavily, while others find best results from rather a light grain ration. The work of the experiment stations has thrown a good deal of light on this subject. Professor Robertson has shown in his experiments at Ottawa that where good corn ensilage is fed there is no gain in feeding more than 5 or 6 lbs. of mixed grain.

In the United States perhaps no one has devoted more time and thought to the subject of milk production than Professor Haecker, of the Minnesota experiment station. As the result of many years' work he finds that it is a safe rule to feed a cow one pound of grain per day for each pound of butter she gives in a week. For instance, if a cow is yielding 5 pounds of butter each week, she needs 5 pounds of grain per day. If she yields 10 pounds of butter, she should have 10 pounds of grain per day, and so on.

This rule must not be followed blindly, but some variation allowed according to the individuality of the cow. If she is a great feeder and yields only a small amount of butter, she should be filled up on roughage; on the other hand, if the cow is a very light feeder but seems to have the knack of turning everything she eats into milk, she should have less roughage and more grain. This must be left to the judgment of the feeder.

As many farmers do not test their cows, and therefore can only guess at the number of pounds of butter each cow makes, we will put this rule in another way. A cow yielding 30 lbs. of milk a day should have from 9 to 10 lbs. of grain per day, or one pound of grain per day for every three pounds of milk she gives. This is an approximate rule, not so close as the former one, because no allowance can be made for the richness of the milk.

Buffalo Bill's wild west show met with a very serious loss lately in a railway accident in North Carolina. Out of 112 trained horses 110 were killed. This is a serious loss to Col. Cody, and any one who has seen this wonderful reproduction of wild life on the range will be sorry to learn of this serious accident.

Young animals should not be fed too much of a forcing or heating feed while growing, as there is danger of injuring the feeding abilities owing to the impaired action of the digestive organs. Feed the young and growing animal on a ration that will serve to produce bone and muscle, for without the proper feed when young the animal will not attain its proper growth.

The Iowa Agricultural College was unfortunate enough to lose its experiment barn by fire. The loss in buildings amounts to \$10,000 and in feed, machinery, etc., \$2,500 more. Owing to the fire occurring at mid-day, all animals in the building were saved as well as some of the machinery. Temporary sheds will be used so that the experiments with live stock may be continued.

Nine years ago the U. S. Government began importing reindeer to Alaska. In all about 1,000 were brought in, and now there are over 5,000. The land is well adapted to the deer, there being abundance of the same reindeer moss they live upon in Lapland and Siberia. One driver can manage nine deer, each hitched to a sled and all strung out tandem fashion. Each deer can pull 400 pounds and make 75 miles a day without difficulty.

Some cattlemen favor giving their feeding cattle no exercise while they are on full feed; others prefer giving them a little daily. Some experiments have been conducted with cattle tied in stalls against others loose in a stable or shed, the result being in favor of the cattle that were loose. It seems reasonable that fattening cattle should have some exercise in order to keep the functions of the body in an active condition, so that best results may be obtained. Exercise must also tend to keep the appetite sharp and keen.

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offers for sale at the  
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a choice lot of  
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## PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns  
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Berkshires Yorkshires

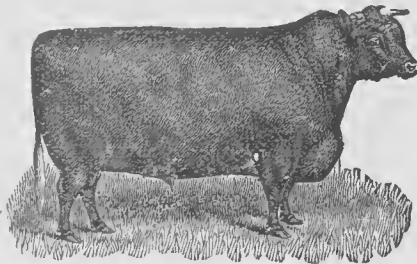
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, Imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.  
Thos. Greenway, Proprietor

## Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred **Shorthorns**

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months.  
16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Barrister" (Imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

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## LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

Large English Berkshires  
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One yearling bull, roan, \$75. Pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. My herd is headed by Emperor, 1st prize at Winnipeg, and contains such sows as Jubilee Belle, 1st at Winnipeg; May Queen, 1st at Winnipeg; Golden Lass, and others as good. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO  
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We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in hacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in hacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

Brethour &amp; Saunders, Burford, Ont.

## FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.



## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



## F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicey Rohin. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No fussiness, no harm.



## PURVES THOMSON,

PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns, registered Clydesdales. One entire colt, choice mares and fillies, grand bull calves, young cows and heifers sired by Caithness, for sale, including the grand show yearling bull, Royal Caithness, fit to head any herd, for sale.



## Live Stock Labels

in large or small lots;  
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Send for circular and price list.

R. W. JAMES,  
Bowmanville, Ont.



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Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine  
For sale at reasonable prices

10 hull calves.  
3 Yorkshire boars fit for service.  
1 Tamworth boar fit for service.  
White Wyandotte Cockerels.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

**STOPS THE COUGH  
AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.**  
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in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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## The Gold Standard Herd.



Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners; "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thomas Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.



JUDGING CATTLE AT MORDEN FAIR, 1901.

### Judging at the Local Fairs.

The idea of having the judge of live stock go over the points of the animals he is passing upon seems now to have taken a good firm hold in old Ontario. At the last show held in Orillia, D. Drummond accompanied his awards with a running comment which held the attention of the spectators and was evidently much appreciated. He was handling hogs that day, and here is a sample of his talk about them, as reported by Superintendent Creelman in *The Agricultural Gazette*:—

"To begin with, the standard of judgment is the bacon quality of the hogs shown. That applies not only to the special bacon class, which you have provided for, but to the hogs which are entered simply by breed classes."

Then he took up a pen entered as "large whites." One of them showed bad form, most likely due to bad breeding. "You had better put the knife to that fellow as soon as you get home." That is rather plain language, but it hits the mark.

Next he took up the Berkshires. "You have," said he, "some very good Berks here, but they have the great fault of the breed—rather short and too thick on the shoulder." Then, coming still closer to his subject, he added, "Where you find a thick, heavy jowl you will generally observe that a heavy shoulder, light loins, and thick over ham follows. This is not invariably the case, but it is the general rule. It usually indicates how the animal will feed, and points to an insufficiency of lean meat in the carcass. Now, there (and Mr. Drummond pointed to one of the lot) is a fairly good animal, but it is too short for the best bacon class, and it has the fatal defect, from a packer's standpoint, of too heavy a shoulder. It has, however, a good ham, but it is narrow in the loins. Here is another (and Mr. Drummond pointed to a second one of the same lot) that has some of the same faults as the first. It is too short to grade No. 1 and it has not so good a ham as the first one. It has another serious fault; the shoulder is not upright. The shoulder of a bacon hog should go straight up, not slope back. There is a boar again, now; that is not so bad, but it falls in behind the shoulder, a very serious defect. An animal with that weakness should never be used for breeding purposes."

Mr. Drummond then pointed out the tendency of the old-fashioned type of Berk to undue porkiness, which is a special fault in the eyes of the modern bacon packer. When growing pigs are given a too fattening kind of food this tendency becomes aggravated. The longer the pig the better it is liked, and growing, rather than fattening, food should be the rule till it is 120 lbs. in weight. Then feed up to 180 lbs. The Tamworths shown met his hearty approval as capital specimens of the breed. Among the class entered as "bacon hogs" were two whites in which Yorkshire strongly predominated. "They are not finished yet, but I am going by type. You could put a straight edge

along the side and it would touch all the way."

It is this kind of talk that is wanted, not only at our local shows, but even at the biggest, as was well exemplified last summer here by Professor Shaw. It is not necessary to have the beast set up for judgment in any thing like show condition. The type as an indication of future profit as breeder or feeder or milker is the thing to be expatiated on, and we in the west should try this kind of talk at our local farmers' institutes at the very earliest opportunity.

### An Australian Scheme of Horse Breeding.

A well-known Australian named Wilson has submitted to the British government a scheme for breeding war horses on an extensive scale in the northwest of Australia. His project embraces the purchase of a block of land, say 5,000 square miles, in the vast and undeveloped northern territory. The estate would reach to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and it would be traversed by the railway which is to run from Port Darwin to Queensland. Mr. Wilson calculates the purchase of the run at £100,000; necessary improvements, such as buildings, yards, fences, and water supply, at £150,000; stock at £180,000; and working expenses at £132,000. Altogether the government, if they adopted his idea, would have to face an outlay of something like £670,000 before they began to get a return, the sum, as war figures run nowadays, should not be considered prohibitive. In time when results began to be seen, Mr. Wilson claims that the Imperial savings would be very great indeed. An annual draft of 5,000 head of horses would be available, if 10,000 mares had been turned out in the first instance, and their cost per head would not amount to more than £8.

Sheep are admitted to the forest reserves of Utah, but the limit is fixed at 200,000 head. Now the question is who goes in and who stays out?

### Fires in the Range Country.

A section boss of the C. P. R. at Tilley was called up before a local J. P. the other day for setting out fire along the track, which spread over a very large range of pasture. This foreman and five men had started to burn a large slough alongside the track, and there being no fire-guard the fire got away. The man was fined \$50. A sergeant of the N. W. M. P. prosecuted and no defence was offered. The ranchers complain that for long distances along the line no fire-guards have this year been made.

Commenting on this case, the *Medicine Hat News* says:—

"A few months ago *The News* found fault with the C. P. R. on their policy of neglect to plow fire-guards in portions of the range country along their railway, drawing attention to the great menace such neglect would be to the stockmen. The country west and north of the river has been repeatedly on fire this fall, and in many instances the cause was attributable to the neglect of the company to plow the fire-guards. On some occasions the company lent all the aid possible, with the gangs of men in their employ, to fight the fires started along the railway. This, of course, was all right. The plowing of many of the guards was neglected at the proper season, and work since has been like 'locking the stable when the horse was stolen.' Thousands of square miles of range have been burned over, and in the fire of last week some ranchers were burned out of range and hay. In the case before W. Crosskill, J. P., yesterday, it was given in evidence that the fire-guards between Langevin and Tilley had not been plowed at all this year, and the fire which burned out these ranchers was started by C. P. R. men at a point on the section along which no guard had been plowed. It is a serious thing to a rancher to be burned out and have to remove ranch outfit and cattle onto new range at the first of November. Every foot of railway line in the range country should be fire-guarded properly. Neglect to do this means loss

to the range country and consequent loss to the railway company, whose interests in the cattle business are next to those of the producer. An intelligent, business-like system should be adopted by the company in place of the policy of the past year in regard to fire-guards. The drawing of the attention of the railway company to these things should bring about a better condition of affairs in this respect in the future. If it does not interest in ranching will decline."

## To Farmers and Farmers' Sons

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—We believe no class of men deserves to enjoy the benefit of Life Insurance as much as farmers. There is certainly no class which needs it so much. The property a farmer leaves to his widow is usually in land, which, as a rule, cannot be made to earn interest, no matter whether men are hired by the widow to work it or whether it is let to another farmer. The wealth of other classes is usually left in money or village property, which earns interest without any trouble. The widow of a farmer is therefore under a serious disadvantage, even if she owes nothing on the farm in the form of a mortgage. When there is a mortgage the property is surely lost, unless she has the insurance money to pay the mortgage off. The fact is, and every person knows it, \$2,000 in cash will give a widow more comfort and income than a \$5,000 farm.

Fortunately there is no class which is in so good a position to avail themselves of this benefit as farmers. The professional man, the business man and the mechanic are liable to have their incomes cut off at a moment's notice, whereas the farmer's income, though perhaps smaller, is more certain, if he lives—"Aye, there's the rub"—if he lives.

The foundation principle of the Great-West Life Assurance Company is mutual protection and assistance. No one man would be justified in saying to his neighbor: "If you will give me \$100 per year, I will give your family \$5,000 when you die," because his neighbor might die in a year, and thus, perhaps, ruin any man who made such a proposal. But when this risk is spread over thousands of members, the contribution from each is only a trifle. If you cannot make that bargain with your neighbor, how can you do it for yourself?"

It is surely not necessary to dwell on the benefits of Life Insurance. We shall only give a quotation from Rev. Sam Jones, the noted American Evangelist: "It is not well 'that the pale wife who has watched you 'and your children in sickness and in health, 'and who seals with her white and tender bands your eyes in death, should be unprovided for after you have passed away. 'It is absolutely in your power to prevent 'her suffering; it is your duty to do so. A 'man's highest ambition in life, next to the 'salvation of his soul, should be to provide 'for those whom God has committed to 'him, not only while he lives, but after his 'arm is paralyzed in death.'"

Don't forget that to be poor and weak is to be friendless and miserable, and don't forget that many a poor young girl has gone to ruin because she had not enough to pay for the bare necessities of life.

Any agent of the Great-West Life can give you the rate for any policy you prefer, but the Company is issuing a policy particularly suitable to farmers.

There is no entrance fee to be paid. There is no fee to be paid to medical examiner.

The policy calls for 20 payments only. After three years you can stop payments at any time and receive at death \$50 for every payment you have made.

If you complete your payments you can cash the policy if you desire to do so.

During the 20 years the Company allows you to withdraw part of your money at any time after the policy is three years old.

The amount of loan available is stated on the policy.

The cash value at end of 20 years is stated on the policy.

In event of death during the 20 years, 1,000 is paid and policy cancelled.

Yours truly,

(Advt.)

A FARMER.



FARM BUILDINGS OF GEO. FRAZER, 6 MILES NORTH OF MINNEDOSA, MAN. BARN IS 28 x 141, HOUSE IS 33 x 24 and 26 x 20.

### Varying Tests in Milk.

One of the interesting points that are being brought out by Messrs. Goodrich and Stonehouse, the dairy experts at the Pan-American, is the variation in the butterfat tests of the same cow, while the conditions appear exactly similar. There have been variations of 3 per cent. in a single day with no perceptible cause to account for them. The night's milk always tests higher than the morning's, though at first sight one would expect it to be the other way. The facts are plain, how to explain them satisfactorily is beyond our present knowledge.

### Raising and Fattening Hogs.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, the enterprising manager of the Ingersoll Packing Co., of Ingersoll, Canada, uses Herbageum in feeding hogs, which, when received at the factory, are not in condition to make first-class pork. He says: "We believe it is a great benefit to the country," and give their experience as follows: "We have used quite a little Herbageum, and we have found that it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms and strengthens their backs and legs, and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays, we believe, to feed it to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs."

Mr. B. W. Kay, of North River Plat-form, N. B., says: "With hogs the effects of Herbageum are very marked; it is a great benefit to breeding stock and their young. By its regular use I can at an average age of 5 mos. secure good bacon hogs of from 140 lbs. to 180 lbs., live weight, saving about three months' feeding, and I estimate the profit in its use through earlier maturity and feed saved at about four dollars per hog."

Another New Brunswick, Mr. J. McKnight, of Douglastown, N. B., says: "I bought a pig from a P. E. Island boat that came in here. In a day or so I found there was something wrong with it. It would root its food out of the dish and waste everything that it was given to eat. I began giving it Herbageum, with the result that after two days my pig would eat its food up clean with a relish, and appeared to be quite contented. On weighing, I found that it had gained over 14 lbs. per day during the summer, and it was admitted by all to be the best pig raised in the neighborhood."

Messrs. Burns & Co., Janetville, Ont., say: "We have used Herbageum in fattening pigs. We found that they improved faster and they made the finest pork we ever ate."

Mr. J. R. Bowness, of Bedeque, P. E. I., says: "Purchased two pigs, one month old; killed them at eight months; fed them scarcely anything but skim-milk and Herbageum. Used in the seven months just twelve pounds of Herbageum, and had as a result 630 lbs. of fine, sweet pork. One turned the scale at 300 lbs., and the other at 330 lbs., dressed weight."

Mr. M. Cardin, saddler, of Drummondville, Que., says: "I took on account a very small pig. I do not think it weighed over 80 lbs. I began at once to fatten it, and gave twice daily a tablespoonful of Herbageum. After not quite four months feeding, I killed it, and it dressed, with the lard, 400 lbs. of fine pork."

There is not an animal on the farm but what would be greatly benefited and made more profitable if it were fed Herbageum regularly. The cost is a mere trifle and the extra returns largely exceed the outlay.

Anyone wishing fuller information should write The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Canada, who are the sole manufacturers, for one of their pamphlets. "Take a Pointer." (Advt.)

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

### Rearing Calves

Farmers, Dalrymen and others who cannot afford to give whole milk to their calves will find a valuable substitute in Bibby's Cream Equivalent. This preparation is useful alike where milk is scarce, where only skim or separator milk is available, and good calves can be raised by a skilful feeder, even without any milk whatever, after the calf is a few weeks old. These are facts that will be guaranteed by numbers of farmers who use it.

It is unequalled in popularity and its sale is increasing year by year, which are proofs in themselves of excellent quality. It is free from chemicals or anything that would be objectionable to the delicate stomach of a young calf and is very palatable and agreeable to the taste.

We only claim for it what we know to be correct, and all we ask is that you will give it a fair trial against anything else that you may be using, and act as results dictate.

The price is:—50 lb. bag, \$2.25; 100 lb. bag, \$4.00, at our warehouse, or F. O. B. cars Brandon. For sale at all Creameries.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE,  
**A. E. McKENZIE & CO.,**  
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.  
BRANDON, MAN.

**J. G. WASHINGTON,**  
NINGA, MAN.

Breeder of

**HIGH CLASS SHORTHORNS**

Correspondence solicited.



### Choice Shorthorn Bull Calves

Five choice animals from 7 to 12 months old. They all take after their sire, Trout Creek Hero. They are low-set and blocky right down to the hock.

**JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.**

CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE HORSES.  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
**LEICESTER SHEEP.**

Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE,**  
Rosedale Stock Farm,  
Highfield P.O., Ont.

**Wanted — Farmers' Sons** with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CANADA.

**DOES HE KICK, GIVE SHY, BALK, RUNAWAY, OR HAS HE ANY bad habit? IF SO, you can CURE him with my PULLEY BREAKING BRIDLE. PRICE ONLY 60 CENTS POSTPAID. Every horse owner needs it. CIRCULAR FREE.**  
**PROF. JESSE C. BEERY, PLEASANT HIL' OHIO.**

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT** hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.  
Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKENNA V. S., Picton, Ont.

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**SURGEON DENTIST.**

**A. HALL & CO.,**  
220 Alexander Ave.  
Winnipeg.

We handle the "Vollmar" Perfect Washer and Wringer; has no equal for doing clean work. The "Davis" and "Daytonia" Sewing Machines, which are unequalled as domestic machines. We also handle the best grades of Lubricating Oils and Greases; also "Success" and "Electric" Belt Dressings, which have no equal for the maintenance and increase of power on belting. The "Science of Threshing" and the best Lace Leather on the market. Also spiral and all kinds of Packing and Anti-friction Metal. A perfect germ proof Filter, rendering water free from all impurities. We also handle a full line of Brass Goods.

### YORKSHIRES.

Two Boars, fit for service, \$15.00 each

January and March pigs of either sex of good quality. One sow in pig, due to farrow in August. Address

**KING BROS., Wawaness, Man.**

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**SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

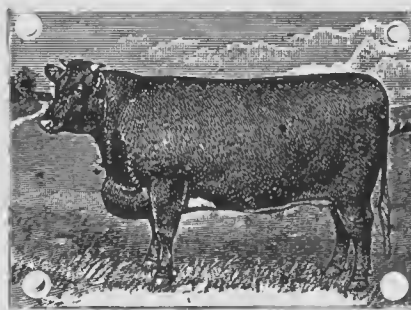
From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

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### CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. **TULLY ELDER, Proprietor,** Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

**GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERO**  
IN 1899 AND 1900



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topsman's Duke and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

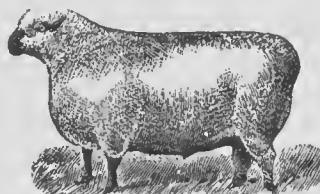
This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshire and Yorkshires.

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man**

### J. A. S. Macmillan

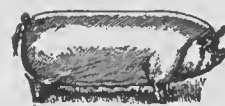
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



**Clydesdale Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.**

Correspondence solicited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

### Oak Grove Farm



**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, WHITE P. ROCKS**  
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars 5 to 7 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. A number of large, strong W. P. Rock cockerels for sale.

**JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.**

**Herefords** Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." **Ayrshires** include many winners at leading fairs.

**ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.**

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good **Holstein Bulls** FOR SALE  
**A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.**

### Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie,

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sex for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

**J. A. FRASER, Proprietor**

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



A few **ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS**, good ones. **M. B. TURKEYS**, not akin, largest in Manitoba. **TOULOUSE GEESE**, fine ones. **B. P. ROCK COCKERELS**, nice ones. **WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.**

### ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

### LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

**Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.**



**F. W. GREEN,**  
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Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

### PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. FOX TERRIER puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

NORFOLK BOWLER'S service fee is \$20. All dogs eligible for registration.

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Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 433.

### R. McKenzie, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

Has a choice lot of young

### BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS

fit for breeding, sired by Perfection and Prince, out of prize-winning dams. Call or write.



**MELROSE STOCK FARM.**  
**Scotch Shorthorns**  
**Choice Clydesdales**  
FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

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### Live Stock

that is worth feeding  
is worth feeding well.

Most scientific feeders, in order to get all there is in food, usually give the animals they are feeding a little spice to sharpen the appetite and aid their digestion.

### Fleming's Stock Food

has been used with great success by many feeders.

You will thank us for inducing you to try it.

5 lbs. for 50c.

### Fleming's Drug Store

BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.



### How to Make Good Butter.

Our readers will remember that Professor J. W. Hart, Principal of the Kingston Dairy School, judged the dairy products at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. He has recently sent the Ottawa Valley Journal the following account of how to make good butter. It is equally applicable out here and may explain difficulties some readers are contending with:—

At the present season of the year complaints of "difficult churning" or of "cream foaming in the churn" are very frequently met with.

Where the flow of milk is large difficulties in making butter are often the cause of much anxiety and financial loss. In some neighborhoods, the cheese factory is kept open as late as possible to oblige the patrons, who otherwise would have to handle their own milk. Where there is a creamery convenient, people are not under the necessity of making butter at home, but there are others who will have to make butter at home, and it is with the idea of doing these a service that I am writing.

#### DAIRMEN'S MISTAKES.

A great many people will persist, as they have always done, in turning their cows dry as soon as the factory closes, on the same principle that a man might follow who only gathers a part of the crop he is at pains to grow. A cow once treated in this way has been greatly injured as a milk producer, and the dairyman who has his eyes fixed on the profits will not attempt it, but, on the other hand, will encourage his cows to produce all the milk possible by comfortable stables, gentle treatment and an abundant supply of palatable food. In his efforts to cheapen the cost of production he will be constantly weeding out his herd, and in feeding his cows he will study to supply the proper foods needed to maintain them and at the same time yield an abundant flow of low-priced milk. Milk secreted under such conditions is more easily creamed and the resulting cream is more easily churned, so that the complaints about the butter not coming usually come from people who are "boarding" their cows the greater part of the winter.

#### WHY IT IS DIFFERENT.

In the first place it would be as well to understand why it is more difficult to make butter in the late fall and winter than at other seasons. The reasons are very simple and are as follows: The fat globules are different in character, becoming smaller and harder as lactation advances. Having a portion of the herd "fresh" in the fall will tend to overcome this disadvantage, but is not essential. The milk is more viscous (sticky) and holds onto the fat more tenaciously, causing difficulty and loss in getting the cream where the cream separator is not in use. Lastly, the cream is usually kept for a longer time at this season and is more apt to be insufficiently or improperly ripened. As far as the character of the milk is concerned the above are the causes of difficulty in churning, but there are other causes that might interfere with churning at any season, such as having a large quantity of milk in the cream, too low temperature, too high temperature, and putting too much cream in the churn.

Most of these causes of difficult churning may be avoided, and the great majority of butter makers would much rather make butter in winter than in summer. By a little attention to details it is easier for the housewife to know when to expect the butter on commencing to churn than it is for her to tell about when her batch of bread in the oven will be baked.

#### ATTEND TO THESE POINTS.

If the following points are attended

to, troublesome churnings will be entirely avoided, and the quality of the resulting butter will be very much improved:

Perfect cleanliness should be practised in all stages from the cow to the finished produce. From filth come undesirable germs which bring about abnormal fermentations in the cream. Many of these are able to grow at low temperature, so that keeping the cream a long time is favorable for their development.

Where the cream is slimy or ropy or develops a bad flavor in ripening we may be sure that it is the result of the action of some of these undesirable bacteria that can work, grow and multiply in milk and cream in a way similar to that of yeast in bread.

The cream for a churning should be kept cold until enough has been saved for a churning. The cream pail should then be set in a vessel of warm water and the contents warmed up to a temperature of 65 degrees. It should ripen in about 12 hours if held at this temperature. A "starter" will usually be needed in cool weather. As soon as ripened the cream, which may be told by its thick, glossy appearance, should be cooled to churning temperature. Deep setting is usually the poorest in fat and needs to be churned at a high temperature. In some cases, where considerable milk has been taken with the cream, it will be necessary to churn it as high as 65 degrees. If, in skimming, care had been taken not to get any milk with the cream, a temperature of 62 degrees would have been found about right. The cream taken from shallow setting is usually richer in fat, and will require a lower churning temperature, usually in the neighborhood of 58 or 60 degrees.

If a cream separator is used, it should be adjusted to take rich cream, which may be churned as low as 50—55 degrees. The aim should be to get rich cream, whatever the system employed.

#### THICK CREAM.

Rich cream sometimes thickens in the churn. If it will not move it should be thinned with a little water at the same temperature.

Sometimes it happens that the churn is filled half full or over and the cream froths so as to completely fill the churn. There is no concussion inside the churn, and it is not the slightest use to continue the operation. In such cases, a part of the cream should be drawn off. The temperature will usually be found to be too low, in which case a little hot water should be carefully added. Hot water should never be put in the churn after the butter "breaks." Sometimes the butter appears in fine specks, which do not appear to get any larger. This condition is usually caused by using too much cold water just as the butter is breaking.

If the butter is floating on the surface of the buttermilk, some of the buttermilk should be drawn off, when the butter will easily gather. In case they cannot be separated, use a little warm water.

There is absolutely no excuse for such quantities of bad butter as are to be found on our markets at this season. As a general rule the poorer the butter the more it has cost to produce it. So far as apparatus is concerned a convenient and well-equipped place for making the butter in will enable one to obtain greater yield with the least labor, but the few utensils actually necessary for making good butter are to be found in the most humble farm home.

When the dairyman mixes knowledge with skim milk, he can usually get 25 cents per 100 by feeding it. But when the skim milk is used with ignorance he does well if he realizes 10 per 100.

The value of milk as a food is not generally understood. There is as much nutriment in a quart of milk as a pound of beef. This being the case, people generally should use more milk in their daily bill of fare.

A former lady student of the Manitoba Dairy School won three or four first prizes for her butter at shows in England this year. She has sent to Winnipeg for a butter printer, being unable to get one of the right kind in England.

## Highest Award - Cream Separators BUFFALO EXPOSITION

Just as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the Cream Separator twenty years ago, the DeLaval machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the Gold Medal on Cream Separators.

This is the highest and only award of its kind on Cream Separators. The Sharples machines received a Silver Medal. The Vermont Farm Machine Co. received a Gold Medal for its combined exhibit of cream separators, Babcock testers, churns and other apparatus, and A. H. Reid, a Bronze medal for a similar exhibit. With characteristic advertising honesty, the Vermont Company is claiming this Gold Medal to be an award to its "U. S." Separators.

The jury of awards on Cream Separators consisted of Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, the famous dairy authority and inventor of the test bearing his name, and Prof. H. W. Spangler, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. This jury awarded the Gold Medal to the DeLaval machines, a Silver Medal to the "U. S." machines (Vermont Farm Machine Co.), and a Bronze one to the Sharples machine. But the after "pulling and hauling" which unsuccessful exhibitors always resort to in an exhibition contest of this character, finally resulted in the general award authorities granting awards as above announced.

In the Model Dairy at Buffalo the work of the DeLaval machines was in keeping with their recognized superiority in ordinary dairy practice. Four makers of separators were offered opportunity to set in machines. Two of these, the Sharples and Reid, evaded doing so. Of the third, a prominent dairy expert writing under date of October 10th, says: "I hear that neither natural gas nor soft coal would make enough steam, so that they had to use wood and coke to run the 'U. S.' machine, keeping water ready to put out the fires that had been started two or three times in the roof of the engine-house by the heat from the smokestack,"—the machine being one of these "light" running "dairy" turbines of the make in question, which, like the other sizes of such separators, run as easy "on paper" as the DeLaval machines.

### OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the DeLaval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the Gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury of awards, and were the only separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp, in 1894, and at Brussels, in 1897, they received the Grand Prizes, or highest awards. At Omaha, in 1898, they received the Gold Medal, and again at Paris, in 1900, the Grand Prize, or highest award.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Western Canadian Offices, 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG.  
Stores and Shops: CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

### Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

#### Official Report of State Authorities.

University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk...01  
Conn. Agr. College—92 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02  
Ohio State University—"Doing good work" test skim milk...02  
Univ. of Tenn—"Very satisfactory" test skim milk...trace  
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it" test skim milk...01  
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02  
Kansas State Agr. College—600 lbs per hour; test skim milk...03  
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."  
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."  
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."  
SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,  
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.  
General Agent.

### Brandon Creamery.

We are always open to take any quantity of Cream, as our factory operates every month in the year.

Our large local and western trade enables us to pay higher prices than any other creamery.

We also buy Dairy Butter, Eggs and general Farm Produce.

Cash is sent for any lots of Butter, Eggs, etc., sent us on receipt of them. Settlements for cream sent at end of month.

We will be pleased to have you write us for information regarding Creamery or anything you may have to sell.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY & SUPPLY CO.,  
Limited.  
A. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

### MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers.  
Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/4 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.  
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,  
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

**Manitoba Dairy School.**

The annual circular of information regarding the courses of instruction in the Manitoba Dairy School has again been distributed. This school is a free one, being supported entirely by the Government and thus without any expense for tuition fees to those attending.

**THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION**

The courses of instruction are as follows:—

1. The Home Dairy Course—Opening Jan. 6th and closing Feb. 1st. This is for farmers, their wives, sons or daughters.
2. Factory Butter and Cheese Makers' Course—Two courses of four weeks will be given as follows:  
First course begins on Feb. 3rd, 1902, and closes on March 1st.  
The second course will begin on March 3rd and close on March 29th.  
Examinations are held during these courses, and it is necessary that each and every student be in attendance from the first day to the last of the course to attend all lectures and examinations, in order to make progress for themselves.

**ADMISSION, REGISTRATION & FEES.**

Any person who has worked one season in a butter or cheese factory, or any student who has attended the school during the farm dairy course of January, is eligible for admission to the factory butter and cheese makers' course.

No person will be accepted as a student of the dairy school who is not sixteen years of age.

Those wishing to become students of the dairy school are requested to register, or send in their applications at an early date, in order that preparation may be made for their accommodation.

Each course, except ladies, to cover the each student in the butter and cheese makers' course, except ladies, to cover the leakage of any glassware in the testing laboratory. Any part of this fee which is not charged to the student's account at the end of the term will be refunded.

Tuition is absolutely free to all students coming from the Province of Manitoba. Students coming from outside of Manitoba can attend by payment of a small fee, which will be made known upon application.

**EXPENSES.**

The expenses to each student will be the cost of travel to and from Winnipeg and board while attending the school, and suits. Good board may be obtained in the vicinity at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week. The address of boarding houses may be obtained upon application to the dairy superintendent.

Each male student must provide himself with two white suits (including caps and aprons), to be worn in school during working hours. The suits can be obtained without trouble and at small cost. Female students must provide themselves with white caps and aprons, covering the entire dress. These suits must be kept clean.

**LECTURES.**

Besides the course of practical instruction

in the work room, lectures will be given as follows:—

Care of Milk—Lectures upon this subject will deal with the banding of milk and cream, the use of starters, preparation of starters, ripening of cream, and the care of all utensils used in handling milk.

Butter Making—Lectures will be delivered upon the preparation of the cream for churning, the temperature for churning and its effects, coloring, washing, salting, working, packing, and the best methods of storing and handling butter until it reaches the market.

Cheese Making—A full course of lectures upon the process of cheese making will be delivered, treating on the care of milk, receiving and preparing it for the rennet, rennet tests, starters, setting, cutting, cooking, drawing the whey, maturing the curd, milling, salting, bandaging, curing, and all the details of the process.

Care of Factories and Dairies—Lectures upon this subject will be given, dealing with the care of machinery, separators, churns and workers, hollers and engines, belting and shafting, cleaning of factories and dairies, and care of utensils. Also upon the construction of factories and cold storage and dairy buildings.

Milk Testing—A full course of lectures and instruction will be given upon the Babcock test and oil test churn, testing of milk, skim-milk, and the use of the lactometer, Mann's acid test, Farrington's alkaline tablet test, and the Wisconsin curd test.

Book-Keeping—Lectures will be delivered upon the keeping of factory accounts, division of proceeds, paying for cheese by the Babcock test, weighing and measuring cream, measurement of cans and vats, and methods of checking work.

**INSTRUCTORS.**

The dairy school is under the direction of C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, and a competent staff of instructors will include:—

- Director and lecturer.
- Instructor of butter making, separators and factory butter making.
- Instructor in cheese making.
- Instructor in milk testing.
- Lady instructor in home dairy work.

We are more than pleased to see that the Dairy Superintendent has decided to have a lady instructor for the home dairy work. This move will be appreciated by all the ladies who attend, as we understand it will be part of her work to look after the welfare of the lady students.

In all there were 48 students that attended the school last winter. It is hoped that a much larger number will be able to attend this winter, as the good to be gained by any farmers' son or daughter cannot be estimated. All communications should be addressed to C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.

When a cold night comes stable the cows. Don't hesitate. There is loss in chills.

**Improved U.S. Separator**

WINS  
**GOLD MEDAL**  
The Highest Award at the  
**Pan-American Exposition**  
BUFFALO, N.Y., 1901

ALSO WINS  
**The King's Commemorative Medal**  
The Highest Award at the  
**INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION**  
TORONTO, ONT., 1901

**WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS**  
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

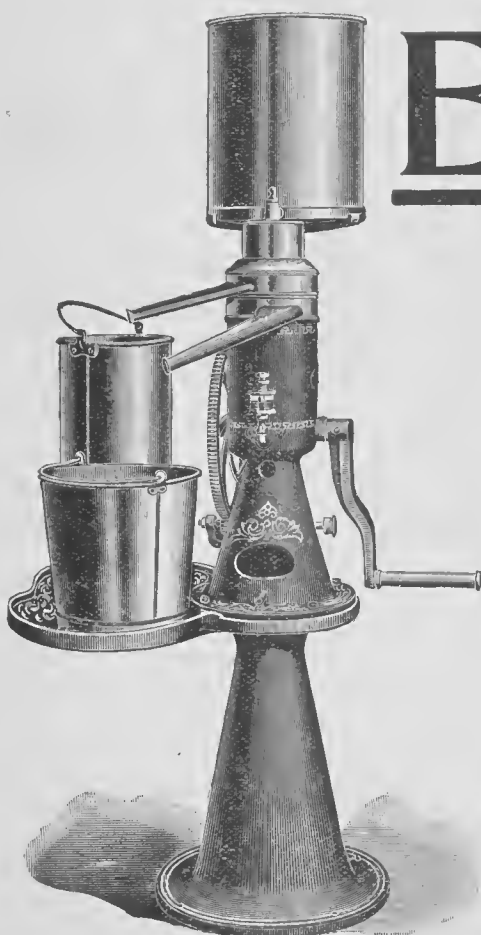
**WM. SCOTT 206 Pacific Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

**Beef vs. Butter.**

It is not generally understood that with a good cow one can make a pound of butter as cheaply as a pound of beef. That is, the feed needed to make a pound of beef when fed to a steer, will, if fed to a good milch cow, make a pound of butter. Generally, butter is worth four times as much as beef, hence, it will be seen that there is more real profit in butter than beef. Of course, the butter requires more labor, but this can generally be done by the regular help on the farm. If the cream is sent to the creamery a large share of this work is taken away from the farm. The regular help can then do the milking and separating, thus leaving the women-folk of the house

comparatively free of any labor connected with the dairy, excepting washing up. Even this the men can be taught to do. The women have enough to do and find help difficult to get.

Many farmers have the idea that it is the work of the women to do the milking. In Scotch districts this has always been the practice, but there are many others in which the men do all the milking and would no more think of asking the women-folk to milk than to curry the horses. In the west, particularly where help in the house is so often difficult to get, the men should look after the milking. If they look after the milking, we think more dairying could be done by sending the cream to the creamery.



# EMPIRE



## Cream Separators

***If you need a Separator it will pay you to see the Empire. IT LEADS***

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

### THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

LIMITED.

515 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Opposite City Hall.

## Winter Butter Making Troubles.

The season is at hand when the decreasing flow of milk, coupled with dry feed and cold weather, causes the butter maker more or less trouble. The following article by Prof. F. G. Short, of Wisconsin, in *The Country Gentleman*, deals with some of these troubles, but while he puts the matter well, does not point out clearly a remedy. Sometimes to point out the difficulty is a good thing, as a remedy is then often indicated and the good butter maker will have no trouble in devising a way round the difficulty:—

With the butter maker, each season has its own troubles. As soon as he is relieved from the dangers of hot weather, and it becomes cool enough to check the rapid growth of bacteria, the milk and cream no longer sour prematurely; but another class of vexations come to plague him. As soon as the cow has to depend on dry fodder, as she has to do in most cases, and it becomes necessary to confine her in more or less dark stables, the natural color of the butter gives way to, sometimes, a perfectly white color; and the consequence is that the butter maker has to turn to the much maligned, but at present necessary butter color.

But if the question of color were the only one that troubled the butter maker, his worries would be few. The question of flavor is always to the front, and in spite of culture, natural or artificial, winter butter will not acquire that much-desired June flavor. There are probably two reasons for this: First, that the majority of the cows are advanced in lactation, and the fat globules are smaller in size, of a higher melting point and contain a lower percentage of volatile fatty acids. How much one or all of these changes influence the flavor of butter cannot be determined, perhaps, definitely; neither can we say what part the off-flavor of old strippers' milk may have in influencing the flavor of winter butter.

But there is not much doubt that although bacteria largely decide the flavor, yet other factors, not so easily determined, may also have their effect. Pasteurized cream, ripened with the same pure culture, will not give the same flavor in January as in June; and if bacteria alone are responsible for flavor, whence the difference? Cream may be over-ripened in winter as well as in summer, yet in a different way. All bacteria do not thrive best at blood heat, and when the temperature begins to crowd 40° F. or below, another set of germs take up their work, and the result is not always to the satisfaction of the butter maker. If cream is allowed to stand for two or three days in a cold place, a very decided bitterness is almost always the result, and the bitter taste follows over into the butter.

Cold cream easily acquires this flavor, but frozen cream does not. It has long been an unwritten law of dairying that cream or milk should never be frozen. Exactly why, no one knows. Perhaps, like many other facts in dairy lore, it has been handed down from year to year, unquestioned, and now by sheer force of age, has become an undisputed belief. But is it a fact? Personally I have kept frozen cream in cold storage for weeks at a temperature of 10 degrees below freezing, before any one was able to detect a change in flavor. Prof. Robertson went so far as to divide a lot of cream, make butter of one half, freeze the other half and make butter of that also, and when the two samples were put side by side, the experts could not pick out the one made from frozen cream. It may be that the difference comes in temperature. There is a wide difference between 40 degrees and 32 degrees, when it comes to the growth of bacteria. Forms that will grow at 40 degrees are dead temporarily at 32; there certainly is no proof of damage to cream from freezing thus far, while there is abundant proof of damage when cream is kept a few degrees above freezing.

Another source of trouble to the winter butter maker is the combination of fat of high melting point together with

cold wash water. This combination may produce mottles, crumbly butter and an excess of water. If the butter comes at the proper temperature and consistency, a stream of cold wash water will chill the outside of the granules enough to prevent their adhering, and the consequence is crumbly butter; and if sufficient force is used on the worker to bring the butter into a mass the result is apt to be a lardy appearance on the rollers and fine white streaks in the butter. At the same time, from such cold butter, the water cannot be thoroughly worked out, and the result is a tub of butter that will shrink perhaps several pounds before reaching the consumer.

So we realize acutely that a high temperature is not the only difficulty in making butter.

Do not put off getting the stables ready for winter.

Keep the place where the milk is kept free from odors.

Make the stables more comfortable if you wish a greater profit.

Use a fine wire strainer to catch the grains of butter from the churn.

Ripe cream is distinct from sour cream in this that it is uniformly soured.

As the weather becomes cooler, there is no reason to be less careful in the care of the milk.

Cream set for ripening should be stirred regularly twice a day, and that is all of the airing it needs.

As you begin to stable the cows, be sure that their udders and flanks are brushed clean of every particle of dirt and manure.

Before cold weather comes make some effective preparations for securing a supply of ice. It is one of the necessities of the dairy.

Milk has a strong attraction for odors and readily absorbs anything in the air. It readily extracts the odor of dirt that falls into it.

The presence of even a little manure will give the milk a cowy flavor. This flavor is quite distinct from the odor of new, pure milk.

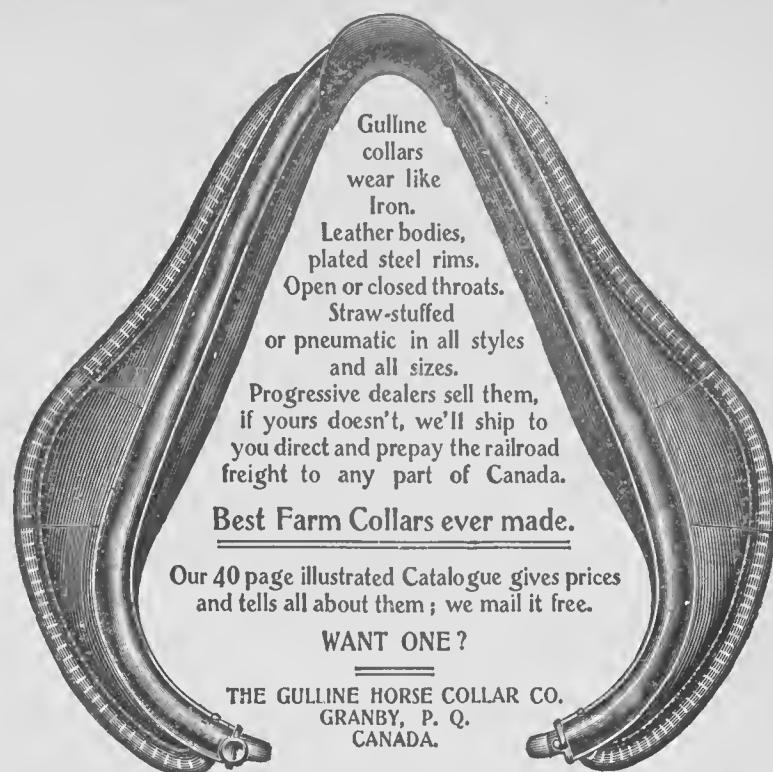
The Manitou creamery is still running. The energetic maker, T. T. Gadd, collects the cream himself one day and makes butter the next.

It is intended to operate the Calgary creamery during the coming winter, devoting considerable attention to research in the way of treating bitter cream by pasteurization.

On a large proportion of dairy farms many of the fundamental principles which should be observed in producing pure milk are entirely overlooked. The farmer must understand something of the changes which take place in milk after it is drawn, and the conditions which affect its purity, in order to improve these conditions.

A cow that gives sixteen quarts of milk per day is worth two that give eight quarts each, for the reason that she will occupy but one stall, while the others require two. One cow will incur less expense to the owner for shelter, and also for labor and care, consequently she gives more profit not only by reason of greater product, but also because she is less expensive than the unprofitable cows.

The Glenboro creamery is well under way, the roof being on and the building closed in. T. T. Gadd, who operated the Manitou creamery this year, is putting in the plant and has taken a ten years' lease of the building, paying the shareholders 10 per cent. of the cost of the building each year as rental. He has the option of buying it at cost at any time. Mr. Gadd has been successful in handling the Manitou creamery this season and will operate both it and the Glenboro one next year. There are cows enough tributary to Glenboro to enable the farmers there to have a most successful creamery.



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CANADA.

## The New Binder Twine Factory AT BRANDON MAN.

At this date there are between 2,000 and 3,000 subscribers, holding from one to five shares each. There are shareholders at almost every point from Fort William to Regina and some even in British Columbia and Ontario.

Less than 1,000 shares are yet to be sold. For this stock repeated offers have been received from parties anxious to secure big blocks of shares, and all that remains could easily have been disposed of in this way. The Company is, however, pledged to not sell more than five shares to one individual. By this method it takes longer to dispose of the stock, but has the advantage of providing against any chance of monopoly.

In a debate at Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1900, Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick made the statement that Kingston penitentiary manufactured 500 tons of twine, all other factories 8,000 tons, and amount imported was 5,000 tons, so there is very little chance of over-production.

This factory will turn out from 900 to 1,000 tons a year, and as the agricultural report for Manitoba shows, according to the acreage sown, that Manitoba alone required 560 tons more this year than in any previous year, it is quite evident that at that rate Manitoba would require a factory with same capacity as this one to be built every two years to keep up with the demand. It is the intention to enlarge this factory to meet the demand and keep up with the times. It will be the only twine factory in the Canadian west probably for many years to come.

Securing a market for the output of a factory is the essential point. To ensure success in this case all middlemen are done away with, as the factory sells direct to the consumer, thereby saving three to four cents a pound to the stockholders. As stated above, the factory will only have facilities to manufacture one pound for every fourteen sold in Canada, so there is little chance of any larger institution trying to freeze out this factory—the odds would be fourteen to one, and they never care to gamble at such long odds. The raw material (Manilla) is at present imported 20,289 miles by water, and 2,000 by rail—22,289 miles, while to bring it here from the west it will travel only 6,377 miles by water and 1,400 miles by rail, a difference of 14,512 miles in favor of the western factory. Not that alone, but as Manilla is now shipped there is a freight from Manilla to New York, and thence from New York to the eastern factories, and one from the factories here, while this Company can bring raw material right to the factory's door here, in the centre of the wheat fields of the west, by one freight, which should not exceed the cost laid down at eastern seaboard.

This factory will start with a capacity of 6,000 pounds a day of 10 hours for 300 days, 1,800,000 pounds, which at a profit of one cent a pound equals eighteen per cent. on the capital stock of the Company. It is quite apparent that the three freights considered, and the one from Manilla, have made a difference of about two cents a pound on binder twine, and to bear that out one company in Ontario has paid a dividend of 60, 100 and 90 per cent. respectively in the last three years. There is no quarrel with the eastern twine companies for making large profits, but when westerners can do so they should keep these big profits in this country.

If you have not stock in this Company you should get some with as little delay as possible as the Company has secured its charter, the buildings are now in course of erection, and the unsold stock will be closed out within the next few weeks.

Payments are made as follows: Ten per cent. (\$2.00) per share on allotment of shares; 40 per cent. (\$8.00) per share on thirty days' notice, and the balance as the directors may require money for purchase of raw material, etc.

Kindly read this and bring it to the notice of your friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber.

### APPLICATION FOR SHARES

—IN—

## THE BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO., LIMITED.

I, ..... Several names in full.

of the ..... of ..... Village, town or city.

Province of ..... hereby make application for .....

Shares of Stock of \$20.00 each, in THE BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO., LIMITED, upon the terms of the Company's By-laws, Rules and Regulations, now and from time to time in force, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Two Dollars per share on allotment, and the balance when and as called for by the Directors of the Company.

And I authorize you to register me as the holder of the Shares allotted to me.

Witness my hand and seal,

Dated at .....  
this ..... day of ..... 190 ..... (Seal)  
..... Witness. .... P. O.

## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man., reports that his stock have gone into winter quarters in nice condition.

John S. Robson, of Thorndale stock farm, recently sold five young Shorthorn bulls and a prize heifer. Mr. Robson's Shorthorns are in good demand.—Manitou Sun.

At the local county court William Ryan, Ninga, got \$25 damages from a neighbor whose bull, while running at large, served a pure-bred Shorthorn female owned by Mr. Ryan.

The American Shropshire Association will hold their annual meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Tuesday, December 3, at 10.30 a. m. As this is during the Live Stock Show a large attendance is expected.

G. H. Hadwin, Duncan, B. C., secretary of the Dairymen and Live Stock Association, of British Columbia, is in Ontario in connection with a large purchase of stocker cattle, to be fattened on B. C. ranches, where hay and grass is very plentiful.

Benneth McIvor, Virden, reports: "A result of the big crop is a brisk inquiry for good stock. I have lately sold two good calves, one to J. H. Webster, Reson, and another to C. Webster, Two Rivers. Both gentlemen have got good, useful animals."

Wm. Martin (Hope Farm), St. Jean, Man., reports that he has now the finest lot of bulls, several of them by Waterloo (1858), imp., that he has ever handled. The market for Galloways is improving all the time, and he will do his best to keep in the front of the procession.

The Northwestern railway is offering return tickets from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago for \$13.50 to those attending the International Fat Stock Show. The tickets will be on sale December 2, 3 and 4, good to return December 8. No reduced rates so far have been announced from Winnipeg to St. Paul, the regular return fare being \$26.40.

The great trotting stallion, Electioneer, turns out to be the greatest sire for speed that America has produced in recent years. Of the 97 horses that have this year gone into the 2.15 list, 23 were by himself or his offspring. Red Wilkes comes next with 11 to his credit and that of his family. Taken in the same way, Onward has 10, Nutwood 9, and Almont 8.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, writes: "I send you a half-tone cut of my prize Clydesdale stallion, Laminated Steel, the winner at Chicago and all the State fairs in 1900. This horse is a good representative of my present stock, which has been selected for its superiority individually and its fashionable breeding combined. I have a choice lot of horses at Brandon, Manitoba, in charge of my agent, Jas. Smith, and I cordially invite the many thousands and readers of The Nor-West Farmer to call early and examine minutely those horses. I have just bought a half-brother to Laminated Steel. His name is Prince William Jr., by Cedric, and he is possibly the best horse on this continent."

The sensation of the season has been the Flatt sale at Chicago. This was looked for, but the result surpasses expectation. The royal 3-year-old Cicely made \$5,000 to J. G. Robbins and Son, whose grand heifer Ruberta beat her by a shade at the last show at Springfield. The bull, Lord Banff, made \$5,100 to G. E. Ward Hawarden, Iowa. Empress, the next best, made \$2,010, and Valiant,

\$1,675. In all 17 females went to or over the \$1,000 mark and the 45 head averaged \$1,123.22, the biggest ever made in America since the Cochrane sale in 1882. It is said that the Robbins have also paid \$7,500 for the bull, Choice Goods, at private sale, thus securing the two finest examples of Scotch cattle ever seen in the States.

James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, gave The Farmer a call the other day while in the city. He says he is still pushing business at the old stand and will continue to do so despite reports to the contrary. He is at present superintending the distribution of some stock that has been sold. He reports sales as follows: "Roseberry Lass to A. G. Hopkins, Neepawa; Maid of Elysee, Duchess of Greenwood and Stylish Boy of Prairie Home to Olaf Stone, Minnedosa. This is Mr. Stone's first start in Shorthorns, and he has made a wise selection. Stylish Boy is by Judge and out of Begonia. A calf from the same sire and dam was first at Winnipeg and Brandon last year. I am greatly pleased over the sale of one of my best bull calves of this year's crop to Reilly & Greenwood, Nebraska. This sale is one of the fruits of my trip to the Pan-American, as this firm paid me \$1,250 for three heifer calves at Buffalo, and ordered this one by mail. All these calves were bred at the Prairie Home. In Berkshires I have sold my show boar, Douglas, to J. W. Reader, Deloraine, two sows to John Fowler, Pilot Mound, and one boar to J. Burke, Boissevain. In Shropshires, a ram each goes to R. Preston, Pilot Mound, and J. Fanning, McLean, Assa. The demand is good, there being a great many inquiries and business promises to be better than ever before."

## A Ram That was a Hustler.

An old farmer out Carman way has a ram that got him into trouble. He gives the particulars as follows:—

"Of course I knowed that ole patryark of the flock was cross-grained and lible to start trouble without no warnin'. But I up-hole that I had a right ter feed my sheep 'longside the road jest as long as I herded 'em and kept 'em frum trespassin' on my neighbor's property."

"Now this feller came along with a pack on his back. I'll bet that pack weighed more'n me and him put together. I was settin' on the fence guardin' the sheep and the ole buck was eatin' grass up on the edge of the ditch and 'tendin' strictly to his work. The peddler didn't see me, he was lanin' over so, but he see the buck and give him a kick."

"I never knowed a critter could look so insulted. He throwed his head back, and he had the finest pair o' horns ever growed on a sheep. He took his bearin's, prepared for a charge and then made a flyin' sault and battery and knocked that peddler half a rod. The pack busted and let out four or five bushels of stockin's, gallowses, combs, shawls, han'kerchiefs, and cheap dresses."

"I fell offen the fence laughin' to see the wreck and the peddler squarin' off to fight the buck. I rushed atween 'em and kicked the sheep inter the ditch. The peddler was a-yellin' at me in Greek or Latin or some other furrin' lingo, when the buck lifted him ag'in, and then sailed inter a red dress and went flyin' up the road with it over his horns."

"I wasn't no ways to blame, but when the peddler kint out the next day with one of these here bluffin' lawyers, I squared 'em. Jest as I got a receipt in full, I'm blamed ef that ole buck didn't come through the barn door and butt the lawyer ten feet inter a lilac bush. We argued fur three hours and he let me off fur two dollars. I'd jest like some member of parliament ter tell me what show the poor farmer has got."

Some twenty years ago Samuel Moore took up a homestead and pre-emption a few miles west of this town. He afterwards purchased another quarter section. His improvements consist of a comfortable frame house, a good barn and about 200 acres under cultivation. Two years ago Mr. Moore, having acquired a competency, retired from farming, and rented his farm, receiving a handsome yearly income from it. Last week he was offered \$9,000 for this property. Just as good land, susceptible to the same improvement, can be had in this vicinity at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Rapid City Reporter.

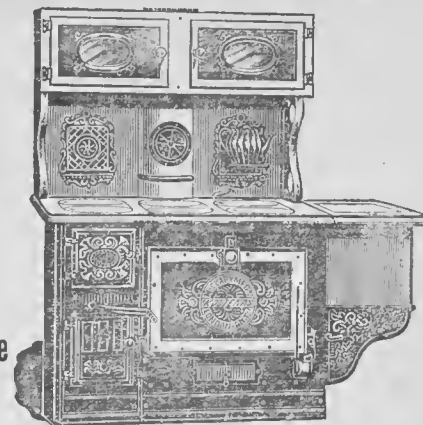
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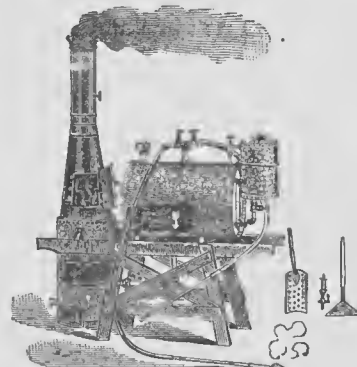
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any extent on the old fanning mills  
and it runs easier, and faster, and  
cleans better than any other mill.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Debility or Fever.

Subscriber, Qu'Appelle, Assa: "I have a horse six years old, run down, but gaining slowly. About six weeks ago I drove him about 20 miles, when he played out. Since then when he lies down he requires help to get up. Eats well and can trot as usual. Feeding prairie wool and sheaf oats, occasionally bran and condition powder. I have to roll him over on to his right side and lift him by the tail to get him up. This occurs about twice a week."

Answer.—This horse is suffering either from debility or the chronic form of malarial fever. He should be well fed, and not asked to do any work until he has been on the mend for some little time. Give him twice a day one of the following powders: Nuxvomica, one drachm; dried sulphate of iron, half a drachm; sulphate of soda, half an ounce. If possible give him a feed of boiled grain every night.

### Injury to Teat.

J. F., Bridge Creek, Man.: "About a month ago a cow tore her teat badly with her wire; milked her with a silver tube, but this quarter of her udder began to swell and the milk to smell badly. She is failing in health and flesh. Two others went the same way and we had to dry and sell them."

Answer.—The above case illustrates one of the dangers of the milking tube and emphasizes the necessity for surgical cleanliness in the use of this instrument. Every time the tube is to be used it should be boiled for ten minutes, and allowed to remain in the boiled water until it is used. The teat should be cleansed by washing it with antiseptic solution, such as corrosive sublimate, 1 part, water 1,000 parts. Then take the tube by the lower end and dip the upper end into some clean vaseline and pass it gently into the teat. As soon as the milk stops running, withdraw the tube, rinse it in water, and put away until needed again, when the milking, etc., must be repeated. Any carelessness in cleaning the tube will result in germs (bacteria) being conveyed into the udder, where this class of organism finds an ideal breeding ground for setting up inflammation and the symptoms described above.

As for treating the case we would advise drying her up as soon as possible. Paint the udder with belladonna liniment, taking care to prevent the cow from licking it off, and put her on dry feed exclusively.

### Ringbone.

J. E. Crawford, Arden, Man.: "My colt, which is a year old, was noticed to be a little lame about two months ago, did not take much notice, thinking it was just a little accident, but he limps now when he walks. Am told it is a ringbone. The ring encircles that part of the leg below the fetlock. 1. Will blistering be any use, or will I have to have it fired? 2. Do you think it can be cured?"

Answer.—1. Blistering cannot be depended on to cure a ringbone and you would do better to have it fired by the best veterinarian within your reach.

2. Yes. At the age of your colt the chance of a cure is very good.

### Dislocation of Patella.

A Reader, Calf Mountain, Man.: "A five-year-old mare has been troubled for the last two years with her right hind leg, which seems to me gets locked at the gambrel joint. I find her in the morning about every two or four weeks standing with her leg quite stiff. The last time she was that way it was the other leg for the first time. She can get her foot up with hard pulling and it comes up with a crack. It will bother her from five to ten hours if standing in stable. She can always get out of stable, and will walk off all right, when she has gone a few rods. I consulted a V.S. about it, and he said it was in the stifle, and that he would blister it if it got very bad. What do you think is the matter, will it ever come to be anything serious? What is the cause of it going into the other leg? I have never seen any swelling, nor found anything out of place."

Answer.—In front of the stifle joint of the horse is a small round bone called the patella, which exactly corresponds to the knee cap in man. This little bone sometimes becomes displaced from its natural position owing to the ligaments which should keep

it in place having become too long or slack. This displacement or "dislocation," as it is called, usually occurs the first time from some accidental cause, a sudden side movement while the limb is in a certain position, or an exaggerated muscular effort. But after it has once occurred, it is much easier for it to happen again, and a very slight movement is sufficient to put the bone out of place. Fortunately it also becomes easier for it to slip back into its natural position again, so that a dislocation which at first would perhaps require a surgeon's aid to reduce, will subsequently reduce itself without any help. This is what happens to your mare. The patella becomes dislocated and the leg is rendered stiff and immovable until the bone slips back into place, when it becomes normal again. To replace the bone when dislocated the foot must be drawn forward towards the front foot of the same side. When the leg is fully extended the bone will either slip into place by itself or can be reduced by a little pressure in the right direction. Blistering the joint is useful by causing the parts to swell and thus mechanically helps to prevent it from becoming displaced again.

### The Dose of Soda.

Subscriber, Melita, Man.: "How much soda is required to make a dose for a horse?"

Answer.—We suppose our correspondent means by "soda" the common baking soda, or bicarbonate of soda. The dose of this for a horse is from two drachms to one ounce, or about one tablespoonful, and for young or small animals.

### A Running Sore.

G. T. McB., Parkdale, Man.: "I have a mare, seven years old, was running out on grass till about the middle of July, when I brought her in. I found she had a little running sore in the hollow between the jaws just to the left of the windpipe. It appears to be coming from the left jawbone. The sore is about the size of a hickory nut, does not get any larger, but discharges matter. Is not swollen and does not seem to affect her in any way."

Answer.—The cause of such a running sore as you describe must be looked for carefully and removed. It may be a lower tooth which has ulcerated at the root, the matter making its way through the jaw bone to the surface. Or it may be a splinter or some foreign body such as an awn of spear grass which has become lodged below the root of the tongue and fastened there. Treatment required is the removal of the cause when that is possible, followed by the use of antiseptic lotions to the part until it is healed. Syringe it twice daily with sublimate solution (one to one thousand). Tablets for making this can be obtained at any drug store.

### Malarial Fever.

A. McD., Alta.: "About two months ago a mare aged nine got dry in coat and in a few days noticed her, when going out in the morning, that she seemed stiff in her legs, had a wabbling gait, got weak and would pant upon least exertion. Since then eight others are attacked with the same trouble. At first they go off their feed for a day or so, then start eating again, get into a high fever, and seem to lose all power of use of their legs. After the fever goes down a little they even get fat, but seem languid, have no ambition at all and most of them show dappled spots that I think is not natural. What is the trouble? Can it be cured? Does it leave any after effects? What would be a proper treatment during sickness and convalescence? Are they liable to take it more than once and is it contagious?"

Answer.—Your horses have been affected by malarial fever and are now suffering from the anaemic condition which often follows this disorder. The blood becomes thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles. If you look at the gums of the horses, or turn up the eyelid and examine the lining membrane you will probably notice that the color is pale and not rosy as it should be. The cure of this condition is by no means easy or certain, for if the corpuscles have diminished beyond a certain point, the forces of nature seem unable to restore them to the normal quantity and the animal becomes gradually weaker until it dies. On the other hand, when the disease has not reached the above stage it may be arrested and the animal may regain its usual health and strength. In treating such cases, good nourishment is very important, and the horses should be fed grain three times a day, and if possible one of these feeds should be of boiled barley or other grain. For medicine give each of them twice daily a tablespoonful of the tincture of perchloride of iron, mixed with a little water and given as a drench after feeding, or if they will take it so, sprinkled on their feed. After a week change the medicine to Fowler's solution in doses of two tablespoonfuls twice daily. This need not be diluted and will often be taken in the feed. A little exercise should be given when the weather is suitable, but the horses should not do any but the very lightest kind of work.

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### Canadian Poultry at the Pan-American.

Canada added another triumph to the long list her live stock has won at the Pan-American exposition. The total number of entries at the poultry show was about 5,000 birds and 2,500 pigeons and pet stock. Of these 1,400 were from Canada, principally Ontario. In round numbers, Canada captured, with about 20 per cent. of the entries, 50 per cent. of the prize money. The buildings that had been used for the horses, cattle, etc., were remodelled for the poultry show, but proved very inferior, being drafty and cold. The display of fowl was a very fine one and the largest ever seen on the American continent.

In Andalusians, Newton Cosh & Co., London, Ont., had all the first and second prizes offered.

In White Minorcas, J. N. O'Neil, of Toronto, had many prizes, in several cases beating Jerome, of Fabius, New York, a famous American breeder. In fact, O'Neil got all the firsts but one and won the cup for the best pen of cock, cockerel, hen and pullet.

In Rocks and Wyandottes, breeds originated in the States, the competition was very keen, yet Canadians did well. Cosh got third on a Barred Rock cock in a class of 21 and against the celebrated Grove Hill poultry yards, of Waltham, Mass. In Silver and Buff Wyandottes, Canadian birds made good winnings against very strong American entries. It was the same with all the classes of these two breeds and also with Black Minorcas.

In Buff Cochins, Dorkings and Brahmas good prizes were won by birds from this side of the line.

Wm. Teale, Guelph, captured every first prize for Cayuga ducks. William McNeil, London, was awarded a silver cup for Poland chickens.

A pen of Favoralles was shown by an American breeder. This is the new breed that Professor Grisdale imported this summer. They are a market bird, possessing a long breast bone and consequently the ability to carry a great amount of flesh. Professor Graham, of the Poultry Department at Guelph, has given the production of market poultry a great deal of study and is particularly pleased with the appearance of these birds. He thinks there can be no better shaped bird for market purposes than they are. Their strong point is their long breast bone and ability to fatten.

### Feeding Intelligently.

No one thing has contributed more to cause failure in the production of winter eggs than over-feeding. Warm quarters, proper food and abundant exercise are the three things essential to successful winter production. On the second point the following article from the Poultry Keeper is one of the best we have seen, and therefore reproduce it in full:—

The difficulty in winter is to get what is wanted for fowls. Grain is always plentiful, and can be readily procured, but it is generally convenient to feed cabbages, turnips and potatoes at all times. When the root crops and cabbages are sealed up by the frost they are beyond the reach of the farmer, unless he has provided some other method of storing than covering with earth. The poultryman who feeds for eggs must halt between two difficulties. He must not feed too much, yet he must give enough to enable the fowls to produce eggs.

To attempt to measure the food, and give a certain quantity every day, is too methodical. One must first find out, by a test, what should be done. The fair-

est and best mode of arriving at the quantity of food to give is to make a series of experiments with the various foods. For instance, to take the ground grains and give the hens a full meal, morning and evening, is a sure road to making them too fat, and the fowls must also be in a condition which will induce them to work, yet they must not be deprived of a sufficiency. The plan used by successful poultrymen is to select a certain number of fowls, say 20, and weigh the ground grain dry, using a little more than the quantity supposed to be sufficient, which may be stated, for example, as 32 ounces (2 pounds). This food is moistened and placed in a long trough. The fowls are allowed to eat until the last hen voluntarily retires. Then the food in the trough which is uneaten is weighed. If it weighs 8 ounces, then it will be known that 24 ounces of food were eaten. The poultryman then leaves 24 ounces of food at one meal. As the uneaten food is damp, however, it is better to weigh the whole while damp, before putting it in the trough.

Now, to avoid over-feeding, let the hens have one-half the next morning (12 ounces), which will leave them in a condition desiring more, and they will work for seeds or grain. At night give them all the food they will eat. This plan means half a meal in the morning, nothing at noon and a full meal at night. If other foods than grain are given, the experiments must be continued. The reason is that no two flocks are alike. One will eat more or less than the other, and each poultryman must make his own observations. It is the only way to find out how much to feed, and it will give better results than to allow food indiscriminately.

### Preservation of Eggs in Germany.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt, June 4, 1901, sends the following extracts from an article on the results of experiments in preserving eggs, which appears in a recent issue of a technical journal:—

"Four hundred fresh hens eggs were subjected to the action of different substances for a period of eight months. At the expiration of that time, it was found that the eggs which were put into salt brine were all spoiled; that those which had been wrapped in paper were 80 per cent. bad, and that a like percentage of those which had been immersed in a mixture of glycerine and salicylic acid were unfit for use. Of the eggs which had been rubbed with salt, or imbedded in bran, or coated with paraffin, 70 per cent. were spoiled; of those subjected to a coat of liquid glass, collodion, or varnish, 40 per cent.; and of those which had been placed in wood ashes, or had been painted with a mixture of liquid glass and boracic acid or a solution of permanganate of potash, only 20 per cent. were bad. Almost all the eggs that had been coated with vaseline, or had been placed in lime-water, or in a solution of liquid glass, were in good condition."

R. Hope, Oberon, Man., has recently purchased a pen of prize-winning White Wyandottes from J. Wilding and another of Buff Plymouth Rocks from James Black, Winnipeg. He intends to go in for the raising of pure-bred poultry.

While at Holland a Farmer representative called on poultry-breeder John Longmore. Among the poultry seen were turkeys, geese, Buff and White Cochins, Barred Rocks, Indian Games, Leghorns, Black Spanish and other varieties. The flock includes many well-grown chicks.

A run through the poultry yards of Geo. Wood, Holland, was one of the pleasures of a recent visit of a Farmer representative. Mr. Wood goes exclusively into the breeding of Barred Rocks and has in the neighborhood of 100 birds of that breed. This year's

hatch are a growthy, strong, well-marked lot as a whole. He has most comfortable quarters and has doubled the size of his poultry house this year.

Mrs. Ida E. Wilson, a well-known and successful poultry woman, and who has been for many years connected with the Minnesota farmers' institutes, says: "I never like any preserved eggs better than clean, fresh ones, each wrapped the day laid, in soft paper, like oranges. Almanac leaves, etc., will answer. Stand those eggs on little ends, wrap other paper among them to hold them in position and set the pans on shelves in a cool, dry cellar. I was taught this method in Minnesota."

To make the poultry department of our local shows as valuable as they should be, a capable man should be employed as judge. The other day a well-known poultry breeder was asked to judge at a local show. He disqualified quite a few birds because not up to standard. The owners did not know the difference. They thought they had pure stock. One man showed Barred Rocks with legs feathered like a Brahma, and was indignant when his birds were disqualified. A capable man as judge can do much good.

A few raw onions fed to the hens every week have a very beneficial effect on colds, though bad for the eggs. They seem to help a cold just as they do for people. Coal ashes in the dust bath seem to have equal effect. The ashes go up the nostrils and seem to prove beneficial, curing mild cases. A little coal oil on the drinking water has also proved beneficial, but no other water must be near so that the fowl are forced to drink the water with the coal oil in it.

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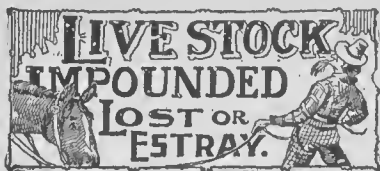
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since Nov. 5th issue:—

#### Impounded.

Bridge Creek, Man.—Two yearlings, one steer and one heifer, color red, with little white on near shoulder and under stomach. Richard Lea, 4, 15, 16.

Carlyle, Assa.—Mare, aged, general purpose, bay, few grey hairs on forehead, one front foot white, left hind foot white; gelding colt, one year, Clyde, sorrel, small white stripe on face, sores on left side of neck. B. C. Long, N.E. 36, 7, 3w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Stallion pony, about 3 years, brown, left front foot white, white stripe down face, had halter on, branded C dot on right shoulder, about 700 lbs. E. T. Griffiths, 36, 16, 27w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Horse, bay, about 1,100 lbs., branded lazy S with bar under on left shoulder; mare, bay, hay foal at foot, star on forehead, branded lazy S with bar under on left shoulder; horse, iron grey, about 1,300 lbs., square brand on right shoulder, cross with quarter circle over on left hip, almost indistinct; horse, chestnut, about 1,100 lbs., branded lazy S with bar under on left shoulder. Andrew Johnson, S.E. 10, 21, 9w2.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One heifer, color red, about 2 years old, tip of tail white. D. W. McCuaig, 17, 13, 7w.

Sherwood, Assa.—Horse, grey, crippled on front feet. S. Beach, S.W. 14, 16, 20w2.

Sintaluta, Assa.—Pony gelding, roan, right hind foot white, white face, heart brand on right shoulder, indistinct brand on right hip. Wm. Bonstead, 13, 17, 12w2.

St. Pierre, Man.—One filly, color black, with white right forefoot and a white spot on the forehead, two years old. Honorius Gratton, 23, 6, 4c.

Union Point, Man.—One pony mare, color black, white spot on forehead and one on point of nose, right hind foot white, branded on right shoulder and on right side of hind shoes on feet, point of tail cut, about 7 years old. Geo. McDonald, Lot 488.

#### Lost.

Hilton, Man.—Strayed away on Nov. 6th, three sprig calves; one hull and two heifers, red bodies with small white marks on two of them and white under bellies. Jos. Ward.

Innisfail, Alta.—One hay mare, branded J M combined on left flank. \$5 reward for information of same. Mrs. A. R. Newsham, 12, 35, 1w5.

Macgregor, Man.—Spring calves, four red and white, one black and white, branded S on left shoulder. Duncan Shaw, 3, 12, 10.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Assa.—Bay horse, 8 years old, about 15 hands, white spot on left hind foot, weight 1,000 lbs., no brand. Last seen Oct. 1st. Reward. \$5 for information leading to recovery. Wm. Walker.

Salcoats, Assa.—One bay horse, branded T on left shoulder and G left thigh; one medium grey pony mare, small R on left shoulder; one hucksin pony yearling colt, black mane and tail; one dark brown yearling colt, white on hind legs and on one front foot. \$20 reward for information leading to recovery. H. J. Dand.

Stephensfield, Man.—Eleven head of cattle, one roan steer, two years old; one white heifer with scar under jaw; four heifers and five steers, principally red, rising two years old. Suitahie reward for information. Chas. Louth.

Willlocks, Assa.—One brown horse colt, one year old, no brand, small white spot on forehead. Andrew Alston.

Yorkton, Assa.—A dark brown mare, coming 3 years old, small white spot on forehead, branded L 7 on right shoulder. Last seen in September between Mr. P. Harper's farm and the White Sand river. G. Lee.

#### Estray.

Agricola, Alta.—Since July last, mare, grey, aged, foundered in front feet, about 1,400 lbs., no brands. Wm. Broderick, S. hf. 22, 53, 22w4.

Carlevalle, Assa.—Bay pony, stiff in front legs, short black mane, white hind feet, slit in right ear. J. H. Leask, 2, 3, 32.

Churchbridge, Assa.—Since some time in September, mare, brown, white stripe on

face, three white feet, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands, has been shod on front feet, about 8 years, no brand. G. J. Hinrikson, 34, 32, 32w1.

Conjuring Creek, Alta.—Since Oct. 1, 1901, cayuse mare, two years, steel grey, half face, three white feet, no brand. S. Swort, S.W. 12, 49, 27w4.

Haynes, Alta.—Two cows, one red, the other hriiddle. H. G. Sargent.

Hazelwood, Assa.—Pony stallion, hucksin, one and a half years, white face. Donald McKenzie, 34, 10, 5w2.

Keyes, Man.—Two small heifers, one red the other red and white. B. W. Swain.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since about Sept. 15th, sorrel mare, white face, had halter on, branded C B on right shoulder. Wm. Spurrell, 20, 39, 27w4.

Langeburg, Assa.—Heifer calf, roan; hull calf, roan; heifer calf, red, small hell on; bull calf, red. Michael Buchhergen, N. W. 14, 21, 32w1.

Louise Bridge, Man.—One spotted cow, with two calves. Owner can have them by proving ownership and paying expenses. J. McQueen.

Silton, Assa.—Mare, sorrel, white stripe on face, white right hind leg, branded Z6 on left shoulder. Chas. Dale, 26, 21, 22w2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since Oct., 1900, steer, red, three years, white head, indistinct brand on left ribs. Peter Falk.

Whitewood, Assa.—Two young pigs, white, about five weeks old. James Armstrong, 7, 16, 3w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Pony mare, bay, halter on, with rone attached, mane and tail cut, indistinct brand on left hip. C. Kerr, 36, 11, 17w2.

W. J. Latimer, an Alberta rancher, has been fined \$10 and costs at Calgary for having failed to notify the Territorial Department of Agriculture of the presence among his horses of one the ownership of which was not known to him.

Geo. Hudson, Crystal City, Man., Nov. 7, 1901:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is one of the best papers ever published. Would not do without it by any means."

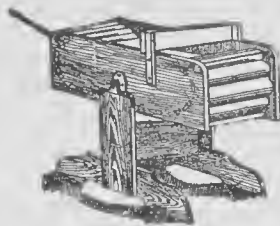
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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### Auction Sale of Shorthorn Cattle

I will sell at public auction on my farm 6 miles north of Carberry, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, the following Shorthorns, all registered:—One cow, red and white, Princess of Kerfoot, Vol. XVI., hy Topsman, 17847, 6 years old; 1 cow, red, Kerfoot Beauty, Vol. XVI., hy Minnedosa Lad, 23977, 2 years old; 1 heifer, red and white, Lilly Mack, Vol. XVIII., hy Kerfoot Lad, 31076, 1 year old; 1 heifer calf, red and white, Florence, Vol. XVIII., hy Kerfoot Lad, 31076; 1 hull calf, red, Sir Topsman 2nd, hy Kerfoot Lad, 31076; 1 hull, Kerfoot Lad, 31076, 3 years old; 15 head of Grade Cattle, 14 Horses, Pigs and Implements. 11 months credit.

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#### MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of

clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Roker, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts and 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Master and Servant.

Subscriber, Elgin, Man.: "I hire with a farmer for a term of eight months, and lose three or four days during the time. Can the farmer compel me to put in the lost days if I lose pay for them?"

Answer.—It is the duty of every person who has entered into the service of another to continue in such service during the whole time that he has contracted for, and if he departs without any good reason, he will be liable to action for so doing. You are entitled to be paid when your whole term has been completed, less a proportionate deduction for time lost.

### Municipal Ferry.

Subscriber, St. Vital, Man.: "1. A municipal council erects a ferry for the use of the ratepayers. Ferry being erected on private property, no expropriation has been made of any description, neither for highway, road or landing purposes. This ferry is closed in by a fence and gates. Is it a legal ferry? 2. Can the said municipality legally levy and collect taxes to support and operate the ferry? It has been in operation for two years?"

Answer.—1. You had better see the by-law in the office of the clerk of the municipality, authorizing the establishment of the ferry, which we fancy will give you all the information you desire.

2. A municipality can grant exclusive privileges as to rates of ferriage and management.

### Hiring.

A Subscriber, Morris, Man.: "If I hire a man for two months for a lump sum, and he starts to work on the morning of July 29th when does his time expire? If I hire a man for one month and he starts to work on Aug. 12th, when does his time expire?"

Answer.—Under the Masters' and Servants' Act, the word "month" means "calendar month."

W. V. Hemingway, Poplar Grove, Man.: "1. Had an eastern man hired up to the 1st November, just a verbal hiring, on the 27th October he refused to go and help a neighbor at threshing, so I paid him off that morning. Some say I need not have paid him a cent. He said I couldn't send him off my land to work. Was he right? 2. Can farmers legally send their hired men off their own farms on to their neighbor's to help at any time without any written agreement?"

Answer.—Having paid him, you have waived your rights. If the contract was to work for you on your farm, you could not compel him to work elsewhere, but if you hired him generally to do farm work, he could not reasonably object to work on another farm, at your request, for which you would be liable in wages to him.

Old Subscriber, Pilot Mound, Man.: "Is a fireman on a threshing outfit entitled to anything for steaming up his engine in the morning and rain coming on making the grain unfit for threshing?"

Answer.—This is purely a matter of contract. We venture to think that he is entitled to be paid for work performed.

### Taxation of Homestead.

H. J. F., Coteau, Assa.: "Can the Government collect road taxes on homestead land that is not deeded and for which entry was made only one year ago?"

Answer.—Crown lands occupied under homestead entry shall be liable to taxation from the date of such entry, but such taxation shall not in any way effect the right of the Crown.

### Contract.

W. H. H., Glensmith, Man.: "Some time ago a man left a team of horses with me to take care of. About two weeks after he wrote asking if I would keep them till winter free. I wrote him back that I could not do so, but that I would expect to be paid 50c. per day for their keep. One day a party came with an order for the horses from the owner, but he did not have money enough to pay for their keep, so refused to let the horses go till they were settled for. 1. Did I do right in holding the horses? 2. What steps should I take to make him settle for the keep of the horses and take them away?"

Answer.—It would depend pretty much upon what the contract was when the horses were first left with you to keep. What time elapsed from the time he wrote to you and the receipt of the order? Upon getting his letter you should have replied at once that you would hold the horses subject to his order and that in the meantime he would be liable for their keep, at a reasonable charge, and failing to answer to this within a reasonable time, you should have taken them to him and made a demand for their keep subject to the terms of the original contract.

### Roadways and Trails.

Enquirer, Macleod, Alta.: "I am running a ranch on shares and have great difficulties over roadways and a trail which runs through parts of the said ranch. All the roadways are impracticable owing to steep hills, and are therefore closed by fences at present. 1. In the opening of any of the said roadways is it not the owner of the property who has to bear the expense of fencing both sides of the road allowance? 2. Is it against the law to put a gate on any surveyed trail (providing it is an old one and not now used for the purpose for which it was surveyed)? (a) Can neighbors have their cattle and horses come into water by said trail when by opening and making passable one of the roadways they get a watering reserve? (b) What can be done with cattle and horses that wander all over the ranch coming in by said trail? Has the owner of the property to fence both sides of said trail as he has land on both sides of it?"

Answer.—We have answered almost similar questions in our issues of the 5th June, 5th July, 20th August and 20th October of this year, to which we would most respectfully refer you. We can only repeat that the question is one of title. No action for damages caused by domestic animals shall be maintained, nor shall domestic animals be liable to be distrained for causing damage to property unless the same is surrounded by a lawful fence.

### Homestead Duties.

P. J. G., Saskatoon, Sask.: "I entered for a homestead in May, 1901. There being no very suitable place to build on same, I bought (in October, 1901) a quarter section adjoining my homestead to the south. Terms of purchase are the yearly instalment plan, one payment cash down. Can I do my homestead duties and reside on the land I bought, or will it be necessary for me to live on my homestead, and if so, what is the shortest term of residence required to entitle me to patent? How far can a homestead be 'taken' from land owned and worked by homesteader, without residence on homestead?"

Answer.—In our issue of the 6th May, 1901, we gave the requirements of the Interior Department as to this and append the following clause again: "(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land."

### Interest.

Enquirer, Mariposa, Man.: "1. Can a merchant collect interest at the rate of 12 per cent. on an account before he renders the account? His billheads read, 'one per cent. per month added after thirty days.' 2. Can he collect items marked in the account which were never received?"

Answer.—1. No. He might from the time the customer received the billheads with the account.

2. Cannot expect to be paid for goods which have not been supplied.

Note.—Respecting interest generally, vide our issue of the 5th April, 1901.

### Fencing.

Enquirer, Central Manitoba: "In your last issue you gave 'Chlps,' Assa., to understand that no action for damages caused by domestic animals could be maintained unless the property was surrounded by a lawful fence. Does this apply in Manitoba? Will you kindly look up the case of Garrioch v. Mackay, decided by the full court of Manitoba on June 1st, 1901, in No. 5, Volume 13, Manitoba Reports?"

Answer.—We answered an enquiry from the Territories in keeping with the Northwest Ordinance respecting fences. We are aware that the law in Manitoba is different—vide our issue of 5th July, 1901.

## Watches

A poor watch is the most expensive luxury a man or woman can carry, and should be used for a fish sinker, or to shy at a dog. The watches we sell are not luxuries, but an every day necessity, and should be treated with the greatest consideration. Our watches are the lowest in price and the quality is the highest. We guarantee the watches we sell without hesitation as we buy only those that have proven their worth. ASK FOR PRICES.

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Our new Catalogue describing and giving prices of

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Is worth writing for. You will find it interesting, and it contains many things that would be suitable for XMAS GIFTS.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Big Yields of Potatoes.

S. M. Jones, Balmoral, Man.: "From 1. ounces of the 'Jones' I got a yield of 28 lbs. A 3 lb. sample of the 'Everett' returned 110 lbs. In the field I planted in rows from 110 to 120 yards long, making about 1-40th of an acre. In each there were two pairs of sets, usually cut in sets containing two eyes each. The Early white Puritan yielded as high as 42 pairs and the Crown Jewel 47, quite frequently I got a pair from 6 ft. of a row. The yield from the whole field was over 400 bushels to the acre."

L. G. Bell, Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "In your issue of Oct. 11, there is a short paragraph taken from the 'Shoal Lake Star,' stating that K. Hainey, of Wheatland, had a produce of two bags and one pair of potatoes from a 3 lb. sample of 'American Wonder.' Assuming that a 'bag' weighs 12 bushels, or 60 pounds, and the pair about 20 pounds, this would give a yield of 200 pounds from 3 pounds, or 67 pounds from 1 pound. This year I got for experiment two small bags, containing altogether 5 pounds of 'Empire State' potatoes. The potatoes were cut into 132 sets, and planted in two hills 33 inches apart, the sets being 18 inches apart in the drill. The ground was broken about five years ago, and afterwards cropped with grain, but got no manure until the spring of this year, when a light covering of barnyard manure was ploughed in. Then two trenches were made about five inches deep, and 2 1/2 common wheelbarrowfuls of manure were spread in the bottom. The sets were planted on this and the earth that had been dug out to make the trench was raked in. The cultivation was very slight beyond keeping down weeds, and there was no sign of scab. The yield from the 5 pounds was 629 pounds, being 126 pounds from one pound of sets—and no salt is needed."

#### Smut Prevention.

Jas. H. Heacock, Agricola, Alta.: "Having heard somewhat of treating seed wheat to a hot water bath as a preventative of smut, I would like to hear opinions on the subject from those who have tried the experiment. It is reported that wheat treated with hot water will come up two weeks earlier than untreated wheat and that the smut is just as effectually destroyed. Kindly let me hear from you on the subject, as I would like some reliable corroboration before trying."

Answer.—It is quite true that smut can be cured by what is called Jensen's method of applying hot water to tainted grain. But in actual practice no farmer that we know of follows this old remedy, and we very much doubt that grain so treated will come up a fortnight earlier than it is untreated. If anyone knows this as a fact we shall be glad to hear the particulars. When bluestone can be had at a cost of a cent or two an acre, no wise man will try to potter over the job with hot water. If he does it once, he will not repeat the experiment.

#### Stacking Versus Stooking.

A Gladstone correspondent sends us the following: "I mail you to-day a sample of wheat cut on the 12th of August, and stooked in ordinary round stooks, and threshed on Nov. 8th. Please show this to some of your correspondents, who have been dictating to farmers, that they should stack their grain. I expect to see yours and their opinion in some future issue. This wheat was grown on my farm."

Answer.—We think this a much better sample than average stook threshing is likely to yield, and expect it was grown on cleaner and finer straw than can be often seen this year. Had it been threshed dry and cleaned up a little to allow for inferior grains it would have gone 1 hard or very near it. Inspector Horne now grades it 2 northern, but we think it better than a straight 2 northern. At the same time we have a sample from a good sized farm on the Pipestone branch. Finding he could not readily get threshed the grower stacked every day till the rain came. He is now selling it 1 hard. His neighbors now believe in good stacking. Are they right or wrong?

#### Killing Wild Oats,

Subscriber, Summerbury, Assa.: "Some straw that I intend feeding this winter has a few wild oats in it. Do you think the oats would grow from the manure if I spread it out on land this winter that I intend to

summerfallow next summer, or would it be best to let it lie a year and rot?"

Answer.—Wild oats will not rot in a dung-hill unless it is repeatedly turned to bring them in contact with the air. If you spread the manure on the land in winter it is very likely that most of the oats will germinate

in the spring and, of course, be killed by your June plowing. It might help if you turn over your barrows in spring and go over the manure to break it up.

John Aikenhead, Hartney, Man., Oct. 19, 1901:—"We think a great deal of your good paper, The Nor'-West Farmer."

H. J. Dand, Saltcoats, Assa., Nov. 1, 1901: "Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription to your paper. I took it two years ago but dropped it again. Since then I have missed it greatly, as it seems to me to be the best adapted paper for this part of the country."

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

## HELP FOR WEAK MEN



**and Men and Women with Back Pains,  
Rheumatism, Nerve Weakness, Indigestion,  
Constipation, Liver, Kidney or Bladder Troubles.**

My Electric Belt has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. You also can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity I offer. Read what the cured say. Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long continued sickness.

### PAY WHEN CURED.

To those who have trusted and been betrayed by seductive promises; to those who have swallowed painful pills and liquid medicines without result except a damaged stomach and increased pain and weakness, and to those who have worn so-called electric belts, which either burned and blistered the body or gave no electricity, I offer a positive cure by means of my Electric Belt. It gives a stronger current than any other, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister. **See the Cures:—**

#### Back and Side Cured.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I can say that the Belt has given me good satisfaction. The pain has left my side and back completely, and I feel as supple as a young lamb. The Belt has done its work and I will sound its praise wherever I go. Yours with grateful thanks, G. L. Savage, Chesley, Ont., October 11, 1901.

#### Kidneys and Rheumatism.

The Dr. McLaughlin Co.:

Dear Sirs,—I think the Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. I was so troubled with my kidneys that I had to get up two or three times at night, but since using the Belt I have not had to get up once. I could recommend it to anyone suffering the same, and would not like to be without it. Yours respectfully, I. DeGroat, Avon, Ont., August 5, 1901.

#### Cured of a Complicated Ailment.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism in my knee joints and of headache and a sour uprising in the throat, from which I was greatly troubled. I have felt none of these since using it. The Belt is all you say, and thanking you for your kindly interest in my case, I beg to remain, yours truly, Jas. Farquharson, Renfrew, Ont., October 7, 1901.

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE, and any honest person who will secure me can have my Belt and pay me when cured. Can anything be fairer than that?

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# FARM IMPLEMENTS

J. D. Balfour, of the Balfour Implement Co., has just returned from an eastern trip.

H. F. Anderson, the well-known implement dealer, of Winnipeg, has returned from a visit to England.

The Nor'-West Farmer is in receipt of the 1902 calendar of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., just as we go to press.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company expects to occupy its new Winnipeg office building on McDermot Ave. about the end of this month.

C. D. Massey, formerly secretary-treasurer, has been elected president of the Massey-Harris Co. J. H. Housser, formerly of Winnipeg, has been elected to the vacancy on the directorate.

W. N. Stephenson, western selling agent of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., returned recently from a two months trip in the west. He has visited all principal points in the west, including B.C.

C. W. Maginn, western travelling agent of the Speight Wagon Co., of Markham, Ont., recently made a trip through northwestern Manitoba and reports that farmers had completed stacking before the recent snow came.

Jos. Merrick, western agent of the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., and the National Cream Separator, has just returned from a trip to the home of the Raymond machines at Guelph, Ont. He reports the factory as being very busy.

The factory of the Jones Wind Stacker Co., Carberry, Man., was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 8th Nov. The loss is about \$5,000, with only \$2,000 insurance. It is the intention of the company to rebuild at once and keep the factory running all winter.

W. H. Joseph, representing the Bradley Manufacturing Co., of Bradley, Ill., has completed a trip through Manitoba and the Territories in the interests of their famous X-Ray plows, handled here by A. C. McRae & Co. R. F. McRae, of this firm, goes west this week in the interests of Rushford wagons and Palmerston carriages.

L. C. Peterson, of Chicago, representing the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., gave Mr. Potter, their hustling Manitoba agent, a visit a few years ago. He is very well pleased with their last year's business in Manitoba and the N.W.T., and thinks this part of Canada, at least, is all right. Like many another firm they are preparing to meet the large increase in business that is bound to come next year.

H. Donaldson, who has been connected with the Fargo agency of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. for the past 14 years, has been appointed general agent for Manitoba in the place of W. A. Cavanaugh, who has been transferred to the head office at Chicago. Mr. Cavanaugh will leave for his new field of labor about the first of the new year and will take with him the hearty good wishes of a host of friends in Manitoba. The Farmer wishes him every success in his new position. Mr. Donaldson is now at the Winnipeg office getting his hand in.

S. C. Swayne, general agent for the Dowaglac Mfg. Co., with headquarters at Fargo, N.D., reports business as being good all over the Northwest on both sides of the international boundary line. He says the prospects for business in drills throughout the Canadian Northwest never was better than it is just at present. He was agreeably surprised at the pleasant weather he had experienced here at this late date. It's funny, you know, but so many of our good American cousins expect that when they cross the boundary they are going to rub up against the North Pole. We are very pleased to have them find things different. The country is all right.

The Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man., is the name of a new company who are preparing to meet the increasing demands of this western country for all kinds of machinery. They are preparing to handle steam engines and boilers, gasoline engines, steam pumps, electrical machinery and accessories, flour mill and elevator machinery and supplies, saw mill machinery and machinery of all kinds, new and second-hand. The vice-president of the new company is J. C. Gibson, formerly inspector of boilers for the Manitoba Government and late of the Stuart-Arthnot Machinery Co.

He has had extensive experience in this country in the use of all kinds of powers. The Farmer wishes the new company every success.

The brick walls of the new building for the Brandon Binder Twine Co. are about completed, and it is hoped to have on the roof, the trusses for which are all ready, before the winter sets in. If this is not done there may be some delay in getting started in the spring. The engine room is not ready, but this can soon be got ready in the spring if that were all that was to do. The plant will have a capacity of three tons every ten hours, and even should there be a delay until the 1st of June, by running a double shift a large amount of twine could be manufactured before harvest time. Already over 4,000 of the 5,000 shares of the company have been sold, no one getting more than five shares. Shares have been taken by people all over the country from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

R. McKenzie, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., has just returned from a trip to headquarters at Oshawa, Ont., and to several American cities as well as taking in the Pan-American. At Oshawa he found the big carriage factory with its increased capacity running at full pressure. At Markham he found the Speight Wagon Co., whose western agent he is, also running at full steam. While in Springfield, Ohio, he secured the agency for Manitoba and the Territories of the Thomas Mfg. Co.'s goods. They make hay rakes and loaders, shoe and disc drills, disc and drag harrows, cultivators, pumps, etc. The company has also placed a traveller in this country, G. W. Case, who is now here. Their rakes and hay loaders were formerly handled by Johnston & Stewart, but a full line of their goods will be handled now.

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A Positive Cure or Your Money Refunded.

For Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. We make this offer safely, because we never had a case to resist this treatment no matter of how long standing.

**MERRICK'S CONICAL PILE CURE**  
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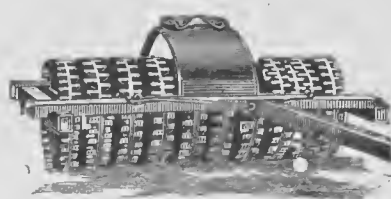
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Bought at Receiver's Sale Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover cover and nails to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 214 on General Merchandise, Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



## THE McCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

# DEAR MADAM

Send us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you *free of any charge* this **SOLID OREGON SILVER SUGAR SHELL**. You don't have to buy anything. The gift is unconditional. It is a bid for your everlasting friendship and good will, and if you do not read this advertisement through and answer it at once, it will be a loss to yourself and a disappointment to us.



With the Sugar Shell we will send you 6 packages of Standard Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money, and we will give you *absolutely free* a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as your Sugar Shell, and also a Set of 6 Full-Size Solid Oregon Silver Teaspoons. If you fail to sell our Medicines, return them to us and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift, it being *free* in any event. Our Solid Oregon Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They always look as well, and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. There is nothing else like them except Sterling Silver, and nothing "just as good." Now, please don't throw this paper down and say to yourself, "I'll write to those Electine people to-morrow."

This is not an opportunity to put off and forget. Just sign and return the attached request *to-day*, that is all you have to do. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, post-paid. Remember, even if you fail to sell our Goods, you at least have an *Elegant Sugar Shell, worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort.*

Sincerely yours,

## REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND MEDICINES.

Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ship immediately, by mail, 1 Solid Oregon Silver Sugar Shell and Six 25-cent Packages of Electine Remedies. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as Sugar Shell, and also Six Full-Size Solid Oregon Silver Teaspoons. If I fail to sell the Medicine, I will return it to you within 30 days, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift from you.

NAME.....  
(Write Name Plainly, "Mrs." or "Miss")

ADDRESS.....

P

PLEASE WRITE VERY "VERY" PLAINLY

**ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ontario**



Winnipeg, Nov. 19th, 1901.

In all lines of trade good business is being done. Buying from country points is very heavy and as an example of what is taking place, one traveller told The Farmer that he had not half covered his territory and he had already sold several thousand dollars' worth of goods more than the amount of his sales in former years. The fine weather of the last few weeks has been employed by every one in making preparations for winter, and in pushing along threshing. Just as we go to press word reaches us that in all some 21 threshing outfits have been moved by the railroads. Eastern harvest hands are returning rapidly now, many of them professing to be afraid of the cold.

Grain marketing has been active, but at so many points the elevators are now filled up that things have come to a standstill. A smaller amount of fall plowing has been done than usual. Owing to the difficulties of marketing collections have been slow, and unless some way out of the difficulty is found, we may see many failures before spring. Hundreds of merchants were carried by the wholesale firms last year, farmers were let off by loan companies and implement dealers who, now that we have a big crop, naturally look for returns, in fact, are likely to press for collections. If farmers cannot market their wheat it is going to cut into these calculations pretty sharply. Some one is going to be pinched. Bank clearings continue to show a very large increase in the volume of trade. The figures for the week ending the 14th totalling \$4,832,024, as against \$4,658,006 the previous week, while the corresponding week last year showed only \$2,501,601.

#### Wheat.

The principal feature of the wheat situation this week is the gradual blocking of the elevators and the very slim prospect of the congestion being relieved. Indian Head, for example, has been taking in over 20,000 bus. daily, and with five or more eastern threshing gangs coming in there will be still more pouring in for weeks to come, and all the regular storage filled already. There are a good many other places in much the same predicament. About all the available vessels are now being loaded at Fort William and it is a question if this season there will be many more boats available. There are as we write about 1,000 cars between Winnipeg and Fort William, and loaded cars strung out all along the road simply for want of engines to drag them along. The unloading tracks at the terminals are equally crowded. The Canadian Northern is in much the same way, for the Northern Pacific, on which they must rely for transportation to Duluth, is also at its wit's end for hauling power.

Duluth advices of 15th show that the elevators west of the Red River are filling rapidly and 40 per cent. of them on all roads tributary to Duluth are already filled and blocked and at many points wheat is being refused by the agents, as more money can be made by handling the flax, for which extra rates can be got. The railroads are more ready to supply cars for wheat than flax, which may account for this state of things. Up to date the deliveries this year at Duluth have been 21,538,290 bushels, against 8,372,961 last year. This difference may afford some index of the reason why the C. N. R. is blocked at its only outlet.

We have seen a letter from Carievale way, which states that farmers cannot for love or money get coal, as the C. P. R. reserves every available car for wheat. This may be an extreme case, but all we learn goes to show the unprecedented pressure on all western roads on both sides of the line for transportation, while engines cannot be built as fast as they are wanted.

On the local market prices are about 1½c. better than a fortnight ago. The market closed strong last Monday, but broke nearly 1½c. on Tuesday, and owing to the congestion of transportation, local trade has stagnated very much toward the end of the week. We quote from Thompson, Son & Co.'s market circular of Monday, November 18th, as follows:—

"Liverpool 8d. to 1d. lower. Paris steady and unchanged. American markets opened a shade lower, influenced by lower cables, an expected large increase in the visible supply, and large receipts in the Northwest. They became weak from the start and gradually declined without any rally till towards the close, when they picked up a little and closed ½c. to ¾c. under Saturday. Statistics were on the bear side, but there was no other special news to affect the market. The visible supply increased 3,718,000 bushels, against an increase of 767,000 bushels last week and an increase of 1,658,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 8,917,000 bushels, against 9,862,000 bushels last week, and 8,562,000 bushels last year. There is an increase on ocean passage of 1,680,000 bushels. Chicago Dec. closed 71½c., May 75½c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 69½c. to ¾c., May 72½c. Winnipeg futures, nothing doing, May quoted 70½c. Manitoba wheat, no demand. Exporters seem fully prepared with wheat for all vessels chartered. No business was done during forenoon so far as we can hear. This afternoon prices are nominal at 1 hard 71½c., 1 northern 68c., 2 northern 65c., on route or delivery to 25th inst., and possibly if a buyer needing spot stuff could be

found, 1c. better than these prices could be got. The car situation is now very acute. We are informed that at several points on Saturday farmers had to haul their wheat back to their farms, all storage being full up and no cars. This afternoon the council of the Grain Exchange meets to formulate a petition to the Government asking them to suspend the coasting laws in order that wheat may be carried from Fort William to Canadian ports in American vessels. The port of Buffalo is blocked with grain and vessel owners will not charter to that port and run the risk of an indefinite time to unload."

Winnipeg inspections for the week ending Nov. 14th were as follows: Wheat—1 hard 326 cars, 1 northern 773, 2 northern 1,142, 3 northern 31, no grade 73, other grades 21. Total 2,378 cars. Oats 91 cars, barley 15, flax 8.

#### Oats.

There has been quite a spurt over oats in the last few days, probably owing to the publication of the Ontario crop report, which shows a shortage of 11,000,000 bushels of oats, 4,000,000 bushels of peas, and 2,225,000 bushels of corn. Quebec and Montreal are the points from which the rise originated. It would appear that contracts made with lumbermen have been very difficult to fill and in the end of last week 48 to 50 cents was paid for cars on the spot. Oats are evidently far from abundant in the east as well as in Manitoba, and this has roused the western markets very considerably. Unless the C. P. R. can achieve something beyond its present apparent power, the Government contract for oats to South Africa cannot be fulfilled within the time limit, and that may lead to some complications with the local dealers. By telegram we learn that 27 cents will now be paid to farmers instead of 24c., as was first arranged by Prof. Robertson.

On the local market at Winnipeg carlots of No. 2 white oats are worth 38 cents and feed sorts 34c. to 36c.

#### Barley.

Still very little moving. Malting may be quoted at 40 cents, feed 35 cents.

#### Flax.

Very little doing and the quality poor. \$1.12 to \$1.15 is the price offered at country points.

#### Corn.

Is off our market, being worth more than wheat to-day in Kansas and Nebraska.

#### Flour.

Prices unchanged, on the basis of \$2.00 for patents, \$1.85 for seconds.

#### Mill Feed.

The rise in oats has forced up the price of oat chop to \$30 per ton. Low grade wheat will be much wanted this winter as feed and is already the cheapest feed in sight. Bran is quoted at \$15.50 per ton, shorts \$16.50 net.

#### Cattle.

This week will see the close of the export trade in cattle. Choice export steers are steady at 3½c. to 3¾c. off the cars at Winnipeg.

Butchers' cattle are plentiful, but prices are a little better and range from 2½c. to 3c. per pound off the cars here. Extra choice animals may bring 3½c.

The stocker trade is very quiet, practically nothing doing.

Dressed beef is worth 5c. to 5½c., veal 6c. to 8c.

#### Sheep.

The market is about 1c. weaker than two weeks ago. We quote 3½c. to 3¾c. for western sheep. Lambs 3½c. Lambs are being brought in from Ontario.

Dressed mutton is 1c. easier, being 7c. to 8c. per lb.

#### Hogs.

The supply of hogs in the country has proved surprisingly small and values have not dropped to the 6c. level as was expected. We quote 6½c. for choice hogs off the cars at Winnipeg; light weights and heavies, 5½c. to 6c.

Dressed hogs we quote 8c. here.

#### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Only a few factories continue to make now. Done up in pound prints choice butter brings 20c. f.o.b. factory, or 19c. in boxes.

Dairy.—The supply is very small at present and practically no choice make is coming forward. Choice tubs and bricks are worth 14c. to 16c. here. In fact, the demand seems to be almost the other way, butter sent in here in the summer is being sent back to country points. Lower grades are worth from 10c. up, according to quality.

Cheese.—The market is now a jobbing one. The wholesaler selling to the retail trade at 10½c. to 11c.

#### Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs.—The supply now is almost entirely Ontario stored eggs. These are sold to the trade at 20c., which means that caudied country eggs would be worth 18c. delivered here.

Poultry.—The supply is pretty free now, but the quality of the Manitoba product is not as high as could be desired. Some of that coming in is in bad condition. More carefulness should be observed in preparing for market. Choice stock finds a ready sale, but inferior birds go slow. Supplies are being brought from Ontario for Thanksgiving,

and in anticipation markets are easier. We quote: Chickens 9c., ducks 9c., geese 9c., turkeys 11c. to 12½c., delivered here. Prices will decline after the Thanksgiving market is over.

#### Potatoes.

The season for handling potatoes is over and none of the dealers will touch them now, unless shipped in heated cars.

#### Hides.

Receipts of hides are increasing and frozen ones are beginning to come in. There is no change in values from the basis of 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

#### Wool.

No wool is offering.

#### Seneca Root.

Marketing is over for the year, though a little was sold recently for 41½c. a pound.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.

## Salt in Butter

When you buy Salt for butter making you want Salt, not lime or other impurity. You want salt that dissolves quickly—Salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. You get all this in Windsor Salt.

## Windsor Salt.



Love is unequally yoked with sickness. Labor is lightened by love, but love cannot lighten pain or relieve it. Many a man looks on at his wife's suffering willing to do anything to aid her and able to do nothing.

Sometimes, however, the husband's attention is directed to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and its remarkable cures of womanly diseases. He may not have much hope of a cure, but he is led to try the medicine, with the result that in almost every case there is a perfect and permanent cure.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity. It dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

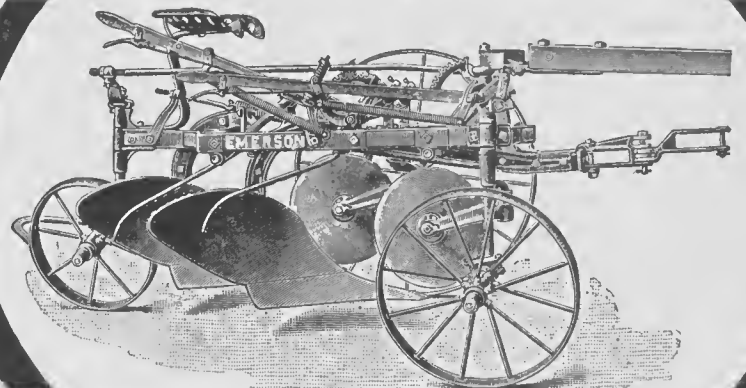
As a tonic for women who are nervous, sleepless, worn-out and run-down "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled.

"In answer to your letter I will say, my wife commenced to complain twenty years ago," writes Lewis A. Miller, ex-Chief-of-Police, of 33 Prospect St., Westport, Pa. "We have tried the skill of twelve different doctors. She took gallons of medicine during the time she was ill, until I wrote to you and you told us what to do. She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She can do her own work now and can walk around again and is quite smart."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

## THE EMERSON GANG



"EASILY HANDLED BY EVEN A CHILD" THAT FOOT LEVER DOES IT.

A full line of Gangs, Sulkies, Walking Plows, Breakers, Disc and Lever Harrows carried in stock by

H. F. Anderson & Co.,

Box 181, Winnipeg, Man.

General Agents,

Write for prices and terms.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded  
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

## THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

SOR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

### LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

### LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, NOV. 20, 1901.



## IN EVERYTHING GIVING THANKS.

Ere another issue reaches our readers the day set apart for national thanksgiving will have been celebrated. It is right that our country should set apart a day for this purpose for the grace of gratitude should never be wanting from the life of any individual or country. Yet it must be confessed that gratitude is oftentimes lacking because we become so accustomed to everyday mercies from a Divine hand they come in such an unbroken flow that we take them as a matter of course as if they were our right. The duty of giving thanks is taught in all scriptures. "In everything giving thanks."

In the West we have great reason to be thankful for the bountiful crops that have been gathered in nearly all districts, while in some the returns have been almost phenomenal. True, there has been some delay in threshing, owing to wet weather and other unavoidable causes, yet when reviewing the season

we have no reason to complain. Just now there is some trouble about transportation facilities, but the grain will all get out in time, and in looking back in years to come we will remember only the bright side of things.

Then we have great reason to rejoice in the way our country is filling up, the influx of new settlers of a desirable class being very large this year.

After the short crop last year, the great increase in the volume of business that has taken place this year is simply wonderful. The whole Dominion has shared in a great revival of trade and the volume of transactions for the year will be far in advance of any previous year. The year has made marked advancement along nearly all lines. Our natural resources are being found out more fully and developed. It looks as though we were on the eve of a great industrial revival.

The health of our flocks and herds has, generally speaking, been excellent, with one or two exceptions no disease making itself felt. Then we have great reason for thankfulness that the skill of our breeders of live stock, and those which manufacture their products, has been crowned with such successful results at the various competitions at the Pan-American, thereby adding fresh laurels to the high name our live stock already enjoys. The great progress that our live stock is making is also matter for congratulation.

Looked at in whatever way we may, the fact stares us in the face that we as a nation have every reason to be thankful. Then let us all with one accord make the 28th of November a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget."

## HOW IT STANDS WITH THE WESTERN FARMER.

There are three very important aspects of the crop question which each in its own way is forcing itself on the attention of those interested. We have first a very heavy crop to be threshed, stored, transported to market and sold at prices remunerative to the producer. It is one thing to have a bulky crop and another thing to get as much out of that crop as appearances point to. Let us try to look at these points, in order.

The first is as to the quality of the yield. In some cases and districts the wheat yields are all that could reasonably be looked for. But that has been seriously discounted over the largest part of the West by the effects of wet weather in October. The inspection returns for last week are significant. For the week ending October 14 the inspections were No. 1 hard, 364 cars, No. 1 northern, 407; No. 2 northern, 237. For the month of October the proportions of higher grade wheat were fairly well sustained. They ran No. 1 hard, 1,748 cars; No. 1 northern, 2,128; No. 2 northern, 2,397. For the week ending November 14 the inspections ran No. 1 hard, 326; No. 1 northern, 779; No. 2 northern, 1,143. These figures, if not otherwise explained, indicate a gradually increasing proportion of inferior wheat due to wet weather, and as a natural consequence a very unprofitable out-turn to the producer who, in the face of a very moderate figure for even his best wheat, must meet an increase of working expenses both in production, harvesting and threshing. Let us now go on to look at

### THE THRESHING SITUATION.

The fortunate few in the earlier districts who got threshed before the weather broke did not at first know how much they were ahead of their less fortunate neighbors. A lower expense bill for handling, a better grade for the wheat and a better price than has been on offer since. The thresherman has had no pleasant time of it, either. He had infinite difficulty in getting together a working gang, and still greater trouble to keep them together, while the farmer for whom he wanted to work had

to board men and horses nearly a week for one or two days' work. It was under these discouraging conditions that most of September was got through and a poor record made. What with coarse straw, broken weather and bad ground to move over, September was a very depressing month to all concerned. Since the weather got round to its present condition Herculean efforts have been made to clear the fields and in Manitoba this has been fairly well done. As we write, on November 16th, sixteen eastern threshing outfits have been allocated to Indian Head, Sinitluta and Wapella. But the crop of the Territories is less than half threshed and 100 such outfits could find all the work they can tackle till Christmas and not be nearly through, for the days are getting shorter and the ablest threshing managers cannot nearly reach up to their last year's daily records of work done. There was never at the same season better weather than we now have, but the work is great and dragging in character and the workers far too few for the task to be faced.

### TRANSPORTATION.

No matter what weather we might have had in the last two months, the transportation perplexities would have been the same. With a perfect season, every elevator would have been loaded to the utmost of its capacity, and the block worse than it is to-day. The railroads are doing their best, but are not likely to be able to improve on their present record. Engines cannot be bought and accidents sometimes due to overcrowding on the road are liable to throw aside some now in use. Every such disabled engine means so much of the carrying power of the railroads cut off. For the crop of the Territories especially the transportation outlook is very blue indeed.

The government at Ottawa is doing all in its power to keep the water route open till the last available moment, and Fort William may be left at that stage pretty well cleared and storage so made available for part of what is sent east. But fifteen days of our present rate of eastward delivery would fill the elevators there and compel us to depend on the tedious transportation by the all-rail route. We are in a very tight place for both transportation and storage and may as well admit it now.

### ELEVATOR STORAGE.

Already some of our elevators are full to the roof and dependent on the meagre supply of cars available for so large and hungry a crowd of shippers. Part of our crop must be stored in the barns of the owners all winter, even when the tedious and expensive all-rail route has done its best for us.

### THE MARGIN OF PROFIT TO THE GROWERS.

This is the biggest question of all, and when we look carefully into it, we find that everything is not so lovely as the prosperity organs would fain have them appear. There is not a very wide margin of possible profit in producing wheat to sell at 45c. to 55c. a bushel, as city oracles would like their farmer friends to believe. Wages of all kinds of help are very high and not likely to get lower, the threshing bills are higher than ever, and there is last year's deficit to be met. It is all very well to point to the fancy records made by some men and districts, but even for this year's crop the margin of clear profit is or will soon be found to be a vanishing quantity. In farming, as in other businesses, it takes a good deal of fat to fry a lean steak. The biggest half of our farmers, when last year's crops and this are averaged up, will find that they have been working out the fertility of their land and barely making working expenses. We are not setting up as calamity howlers, but merely trying to size up the facts as they bear on the men who are making this country all it is worth. Is our estimate true or false? Some of us, especially in the Territories, will be compelled for want of sufficient transportation facilities to hold over our wheat till spring or pay greatly enhanced costs for all-

rail transportation to the seaboard. Is there anything in the outlook for the world's wheat supply to justify the expectation of additional prices in May to compensate for this forced delay in realizing, or is there any prospect in any other quarter for the betterment of the conditions of the hardworking western farmer

### CAN THE FARMER'S POSITION BE IMPROVED?

It is evident that, situated as we are in the centre of a wide continent, transportation charges must always be a serious consideration. A ten cent a bushel rate to Fort William has for years been dangled before our admiring eyes by different sets of politicians, but now in our hour of sorest need we cannot get the transport we want even at the old rates. If there is no betterment on this point before another harvest is reaped the farmers of the West will, we hope, demonstrate that they don't mean to be humbugged by anti-election talk, and insist on positive performance. There is another way in which the farmer's position might, and we think ought, to be improved:

### THE IMPORT DUTIES.

Some years ago a gentleman occupying a very prominent position in the political life of Canada said:—

"There is taken out of the people of Canada over \$20,000,000 every year in customs taxes. If every cent collected through the operations of the protective policy went into the treasury it could be borne, but for every \$1 that goes into the public coffers \$2 or \$3 go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers."

Since the time this exposure was made of the way protection affects the farming classes even more than any other section of the community, there has been a change in the government of Canada. The receipts from customs duties have since then increased nearly 50 per cent., but with not a cent of reduction of the rates on implements, indispensable to the successful prosecution of western farming, which were at that time 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem, and still they stay there. The only change in these duties made since the advent of the present government has been to add 10 per cent. to the valuation of American machinery, such as binders, and the other day a special officer was appointed to see that such implements are appraised at their full value. And only a day ago we read that the representatives of the protected manufacturers of Canada had had a "very satisfactory" meeting with the members of the government. Have the farmers who buy the implements equally good reason for unmitigated satisfaction?

## OATS FROM ALBERTA.

The project for shipping under government arrangements a large quantity of oats from Edmonton to South Africa is likely to "peter" out to a considerable extent. In the first place, the prospects for transportation by the middle of December of such a quantity of extra freight is very small indeed. Another reason is that there are inquiries from Montreal at prices higher than the dealers can afford to pay on government account. There has been a decided rise in prices, and the practical question is whether this sudden increase of values is genuine or only engineered to squeeze the government scheme out of the field.

—A very large number of subscriptions expire during this month and next, and we would urge our readers to look well to the matter and see that renewals are promptly sent. In consideration of the favorable conditions this year, it is the intention of the publishers to be more prompt than during the past two or three seasons in discontinuing subscriptions of those who fail to renew. It is expected to drop the names of all those failing to renew promptly.

Don't put it off. Do it to-day and be sure of it.

## THE CAR FAMINE.

At the present moment there is a great cry going up from all over the land for cars to get the wheat away, and there is a great deal of heart-burning because the cars are not to be had. The rapid expansion of the West has been more than the railways could keep up with. Although great efforts have been made to supply cars to carry out the enormous wheat crop this year, the fact remains that there is not anything like rolling stock enough to meet the emergency. It is very exasperating that just when we want cars the most they cannot be had. The volume of general traffic going west is also very great, and this also takes cars and only intensifies the trouble. It may be some comfort to know that the farmers of the West are not alone in this shortage of cars.

A report from New York says: "After the unprecedented outlays of the past year for increase and improvement of rolling stock and equipment, the fact that an actual car famine exists in many parts of the country is conclusive evidence that the business ordering to the railroads is greater than ever before. From the coal and iron regions comes the cry for more cars, many iron mills being reported shut down for lack of coke and raw material. Grain receipts are said to be small because of lack of cars to move them. This accords with the report that the overwhelming railroad traffic is largely made up of general merchandise, due to the activity of trade in all lines."

The same story comes from Chicago, where it is said the railroads centering there are 15,000 to 20,000 cars short to handle their trade in a satisfactory manner. All the car manufacturing establishments are as busy as they can be, but they cannot help the present situation. Every locomotive establishment has orders ahead until well into 1903, so no more locomotives are obtainable. This is very disappointing to farmers who are depending on getting their grain away this fall. But what can be done about it? The railroads are straining every nerve to move out the grain as fast as possible and yet elevator after elevator is being filled up and farmers will be compelled to store a large amount of grain. As soon as navigation closes it won't take long to fill every elevator in the country and those at Fort William. The total elevator capacity of the country is about 18,000,000 bushels. If no hitch occurs it is likely that about 20,000,000 bushels will be got away, leaving at least another 20,000,000 that must be stored by farmers. Where are they going to store it? Already large quantities of wheat are stored in rough bins in the fields covered with straw, and it will likely have to stay there until spring.

The experience of this season will likely be repeated next fall. The rapid increase in the area of land brought under cultivation is such that there is bound to be an enormous increase in the total amount of wheat again next season. It also means a great increase in the volume of general traffic, so that the railways will have more than they can do. Then the handling of such a vast amount of wheat in the short time the fall gives us is an utter impossibility. Again, if it could be done, it would mean a very large supply of cars which would in all probability be idle a good portion of the year. No railroad director would sanction such an expenditure for cars, or, if they did, they would have to charge accordingly.

The marketing of our wheat is a very serious question. The Farmer believes the difficulty of marketing will be greater year by year and will compel farmers to build suitable granaries on their own places for the storage of their grain. In this issue we give a plan of the one built by W. A. Card, Glenboro. It is worth studying. The increasing difficulty of marketing their grain will drive farmers to take up a line of mixed farming and to so arrange their work that they will have something to market every month in the year instead of all in one month.

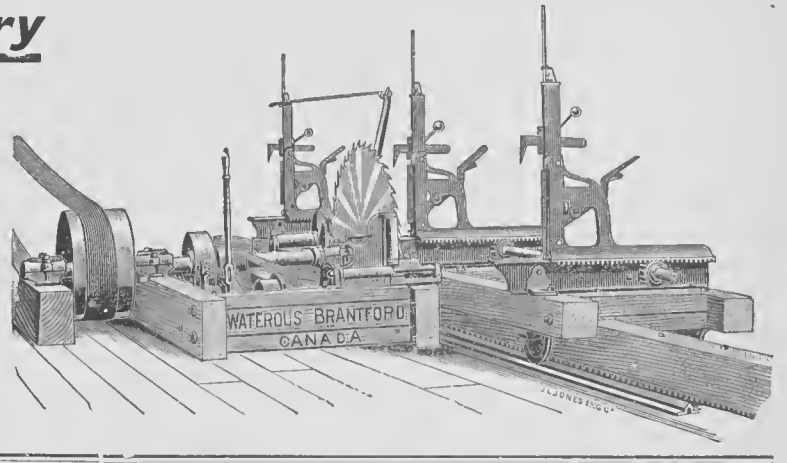
—The Glasgow exhibition has proved a financial success, a handsome surplus being left in the hands of the town corporation.

# THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

## Saw Mill Machinery Shingle Machines Planer Matchers and Moulders

If you require any of the above machines, do not wait until you need it, but place your order at once.

Write for special circular of our light portable saw mill.



## TERRITORIES, PROVINCE OR PROVINCES?

The burning topic all over the West at the present time, and particularly in Eastern Assiniboia, is the "provincial question." The local papers are full of the subject and the infection has spread to the Manitoba press. The Nor-West Farmer has on previous occasions discussed this matter editorially, but a few additional remarks would appear to be timely just now. A committee of the Territorial Council has just returned from Ottawa, where they have been discussing the subject with a sub-committee of the Privy Council of Canada, at the invitation of the latter. Every public-spirited citizen of the Territories and many in the Province of Manitoba are anxiously awaiting the first public opportunity on which the Territorial delegates will give an account of their mission. The matter is a momentous one—the most important the Territories will have for some time to deal with and is essentially legitimate food for discussion.

The most important development which has transpired since our last article on the subject is undoubtedly the lodgement by the Province of Manitoba of a formal claim for a very considerable portion of Eastern Assiniboia. As we stated in a former issue, there are very material points in favor of an arrangement contemplating addition to Manitoba and the establishment of one Province out of the balance, providing the terms could be so arranged as to inflict no hardships on the added portion in the way of assuming the burden of any existing debt incurred by Manitoba. Such an adjustment could easily be made. A most formidable obstacle, however, is the unanimous objection of the people residing in Eastern Assiniboia to any business partnership with the Province of Manitoba. It is possible that these objections are groundless, and, if so, the most effective manner of overcoming them would be to place the facts properly before the people, and we are pleased to note that a public meeting has been called at Indian Head, which is fairly centrally located, to be addressed by the Prime Ministers of Manitoba and the Territories, and at which the subject will doubtless be threshed out. Premier Roblin is naturally anxious to have an extensive area of the finest wheat growing lands in Canada added to Manitoba and Premier Haultain is equally anxious to retain control over and have them incorporated in the proposed new province. Interesting developments may safely be looked for as the result of this meeting.

Opinions are not altogether unanimous within the Territories as to the future destinies of the various provisional districts. At the time they were organized it was doubtless the intention at some future time to carve out three provinces. The present Territorial Government are, however, in favor of one province only, and this seems a rea-

sonable and economic proposition. It is, however, argued in Saskatchewan that the area is too large for one province and that two should be formed, divided by a line running east and west. The scheme to establish a separate province out of Alberta is not now seriously entertained, nor the proposal brought out in the West some years ago, to add Alberta to British Columbia, where its natural market is.

Rumors have reached the West from time to time during the progress of the conference between the two governments at Ottawa as to what would or what would not be done. We are inclined to attach some importance to the item that appeared in the Toronto Globe, which hinted at the possibility of no steps being taken by the Federal government towards dealing with the provincial question at the present juncture, but that an increased subsidy would be granted. This would probably meet the case for the present. There is no pressing popular demand in the West for provincial powers to-day. The question has been prominently discussed as the only way out of an impossible financial position. If the Dominion government is in a position to point out another and less troublesome way and are prepared to furnish the wherewithal to make smooth sailing financially, we do not anticipate any objections on the part of the people of the Territories to go on as at present for another couple of years or more. If the Dominion refuses to discuss provincial establishment or to afford much-needed financial relief, look out! there will be breakers ahead.

## A BEEF SHORTAGE IMPENDING.

The American National Live Stock Association as well as other reliable authorities are pointing to a probable shortage in the supply of high grade beef in the near future. One evident cause of this shortage is the very high price of feeding stuffs in all the leading middle States. Corn is already worth more than wheat in Kansas and Nebraska, and it is only the prospect of specially high prices for finished cattle that can induce feeders to operate in face of such famine prices for the raw material. Along with this reduction of the prospective home supply comes a greater demand for the export market. There is great likelihood that the coming Christmas beef trade of Chicago will be the highest priced ever yet seen for the country at large is very prosperous and will want lots of good butcher meat, wherever it is to come from. In Manitoba all sorts of feed are likely to keep high in price and the cattle fed must bring a high price to be remunerative to the feeder. Nevertheless, isn't this the time to prepare for this shortage?

—A story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the leaves of the violet will cure cancer.

## FOR A LONGER SEASON OF NAVIGATION.

There is a prospect of getting the St. Lawrence river made continuously navigable by the use of powerful ice-breaking machinery, such as is already successfully used for Russian and Swedish ports and at Makinak. It is next to impossible to attain this in the long stretch of river from Quebec to Montreal, but if Quebec is made the winter port the scheme can be made both practical and profitable. The lumbering industry is responsible for taking the initiative in this matter, but if carried through it will be equally valuable for grain shipment and may beneficially affect the future interests of the West.

The same question is looming up at Port Arthur. There is free navigation from Port Arthur to other lake ports till well on to Christmas. But it would be almost impossible to keep open the river between Port Arthur and Fort William, and the question at once presents itself, Why should not the loading of lake steamers be done at Port Arthur instead of back along a narrow stagnant river? It would give a longer season and be less expensive. The Farmer thinks this question has a most important bearing on the immense volume of business that is bound to be handled there in the future.

We are glad to learn that the government will continue to work the light-house equipment of the lakes to the very last moment at which it can be of use. This will mean additional shipments by water of millions of bushels that would otherwise get congested at Fort William. It is probable that the government may bestir itself also in regard to keeping the ice clear so as to prevent the possibility of large vessels getting frozen in, as was the case at Fort William not long ago. The use of an ice-breaker next spring would be an excellent step in the same direction.

—J. G. Rutherford, V. S., has just returned from his summer's work of testing pure bred cattle in Great Britain for export to Canada. As his report has not yet been handled by the government, he is not at liberty to say much on the results of his summer's operations.

—The produce business of J. Y. Griffin & Co., recently advertised for sale, will now be continued by the firm, no satisfactory offer having been made for it. The Winnipeg down town office will be henceforth discontinued and all business done at the firm's packing house across the Louise bridge.

—It is reported that the lost Toyapa silver and gold mines of Mexico, celebrated in Spanish history as having produced \$80,000,000 in gold and silver, have been found. The Spanish owners of these mines were murdered by the Indians at the close of the 17th century, and for 100 years since no one has been allowed to enter that region.



### Moosejaw.

About six miles west of Moose Jaw is the farm of Fred W. Green. A representative of The Farmer called out to Mr. Green's recently to have a look through his herd of Shorthorns. We were pleasantly surprised to find such good stock and so much progress being made, for although the owner has been doing things in a rather quiet way, he has won a reputation in his own district as one of its best farmers, and be certainly has worked up a good bunch of pedigreed stock. Mr. Green was one of the first settlers in the Moose Jaw country, and his success has been such as to justify his high opinion of the capabilities of the district. He has now two sections and a quarter of land, one section and a half being first-class grain land, and three-quarters of a section of flats, intersected by a creek, making a splendid pasture. The summer-fallow system for grain growing is firmly believed in. Although the summer of 1900 was so unsatisfactory for most farmers in Manitoba and Assiniboia, Mr. Green threshed 3,460 bushels of wheat off 110 acres, realizing enough money from the crop from this land to pay for half a section of land, cover the cost of raising the crop, and still have a profit. The harrowing of grain during the early stages of growth is followed with much

of Gloster, bred by Arthur Johnston, but this one died after one or two services. For the three seasons previous to this one Strathallan Hero, a bull bred by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., has been used. This bull was a grandson of imported Indian Chief, and was a very thick, good bull, leaving a fine lot of young things. This summer a yearling bull, Royal Aberdeen, bred by A. Johnston, has been used. This beast is carefully bred, being got by imported Royal Sovereign and out of Lady Aberdeen, a cow in whose pedigree all the males have been imported animals. The young bull shows a nice back and very straight underline, being especially well let down at the flank, has depth and squareness at both ends and carries a fine mossy coat and a splendid hide. We will look for him to do well in the hands of his present owner.

### West Hall.

George Boulton, West Hall, Man., is one of the fortunate men who "came in without a dollar," and was in debt his second year, about \$250. That was in 1886, and as a volunteer in the Riel rebellion he got 80 acres homestead and 80 of preemption. But he stayed with it and by perseverance has got a capital farm and good equipment. Two years ago he bought a quarter at \$4.50 an acre. Seventy acres of it was this year sown to wheat on backsetting and returned him 38 bushels to the acre, which he sold at 55 cents. It is crops like that which give farmers encouragement to persevere. Mr. Boulton has not confined himself to grain growing. He brought up from Ontario a few years ago one or two Polled Angus cattle and has also 25 head of grades from his

hay worth \$7 and six tons corn ensilage valued at \$9. Add to these items 20 weeks in pasture at 25 cents a week, \$5, and the cost of a year's keeping was \$49.25. She gave 13,474.8 pounds of milk that made 740 pounds of butter worth 20 cents a pound, \$148, leaving profit over cost of food \$98.75.

### Tell the Other Fellow.

One of our exchanges has been so wrought upon by the influences of the seasons that it drops into poetry in this wise:—

"Once we were glad. The year was young;  
'Twas when the smiling spring had sprung.  
But now it's old, for, sad to tell,  
The melancholy fall has fell."

We do not know why the season of harvest and the time of reaping the results of our year's toil should be spoken of as melancholy, but we do wish to remind our subscribers that "the fall has fell," and the time has come for the publishers of The Nor-West Farmer to reap a new harvest of subscriptions. We believe there are a great many thousands of our readers who are perfectly willing to drop a word into the



CLYDESDALE STALLION, LAMINATED STEEL, 8700, THE PROPERTY OF ALEX. GALBRAITH, JANESVILLE, WIS.]

Laminated Steel is brown in color, with white face and markings. He was bred by Col. Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., and foaled on May 30, 1896. His sire is Cedric (1087), 929, grand-sire, Prince of Wales. His dam is Princess of Craichmore III, 5601, by Cairnbrogie II, 2862. Laminated Steel has a wonderful show-yard record, being winner at Chicago and a lot of the state fairs in 1900.

success. Two or three threshing outfits are owned either in whole or in part, and this year one of the engines was utilized for plowing. The engine was a 25-horse power one. A team of horses was used in front to steer more steadily and easily and to assist in the draught. Three two-furrow gang plows were attached and a furrow of one mile long was taken. In this way fifteen acres, or a little better, per day was broken, one man being required to drive the team, one to fire the engine and one to operate the plows. Splendid work was done. We noticed that Mr. Green had the ground broken for a windbreak of trees which he expects to set out about his place next year. About four miles of Anchor wire fencing has been erected this year. In horses a splendid stableful is to be seen, and the owner usually possesses a good Clyde stallion. The latest one kept, Prince Charlie, was disposed of a few months ago, but he has left some young horses upon the farm which are of about as good a draught type as one sees anywhere. A new horse stable, to hold sixteen head, has just been erected. Six years ago the first Shorthorns were bought, three cows being secured from A. McLish, of Springbank, Ont., and two cows and a bull from C. M. Simmons, of Ivan, Ont. The original cows were all red, and were big, well-made, wide quartered ones, some of them with a heavy milking capacity, and all of a breed, useful type. During this season an account was kept of the milk given by a number of the cows on the farm, and three of the pure-bred ones showed over 50 lbs. per day right off the grass. The females have always been mated with a good bull, the first one being Ranger. The second bull was Duke

pure bred bull. In conversation with a Farmer representative Mr. Boulton says he finds the grades from his pure bred bull on common cows are good rustlers and keep in excellent condition.

### Profit on One Cow.

F. H. Scribner, of Rosendale, Wis., tells in American Cultivator how he managed and fed the Jersey cow Ida of Glendale, with the cost of food and record for the year. She came fresh Oct. 20, having been dry 52 days. About a month before she was due to calve he began to give her five pounds of bran a day, with all the hay and corn ensilage she would eat. As soon as he dared he began to increase her feed, adding to the bran a mixture of two parts ground oats to one part gluten feed until she was eating five pounds of bran, eight pounds ground oats and four pounds gluten. On this she did not seem to gain or lose any flesh. Having this ration 180 days, she ate 1,440 pounds of the oats, costing \$10.80, and 720 pounds of gluten, costing \$5.40. During the year she ate 1,825 pounds of bran, costing \$12.75, one ton of clover

ear of non-subscribing neighbors who do not already take our paper; but some of them have perhaps not yet spoken that word. It was a bald-headed poet who observed that

"A hair in the head  
Is worth two in the brush."

Even so, a subscriber secured is worth a score whom you are only thinking about.

We would again remind our readers that it costs nothing to say a good word about The Nor-West Farmer, and that each new subscriber received here will help us to give our present readers a better service during the years to come.

You can promise each new subscriber that he will receive the rest of this year free, as well as The Nor-West Farmer and Western Home Monthly all of next year for the sum of one dollar. Tell him that the sooner he sends us his order the more he will get for his money.

If all the boys can't or won't stay on the farm, try to keep the one with the clearest and most comprehensive brains. The farm needs those brains, and will give measure for measure.

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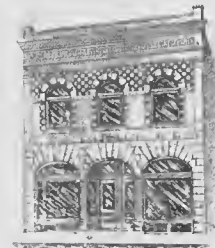
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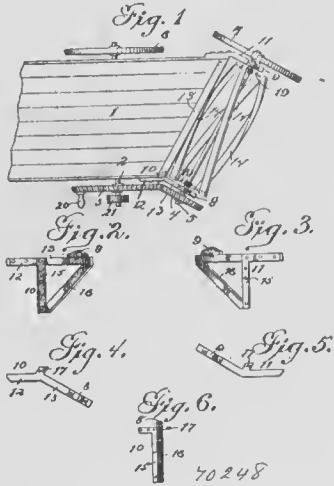
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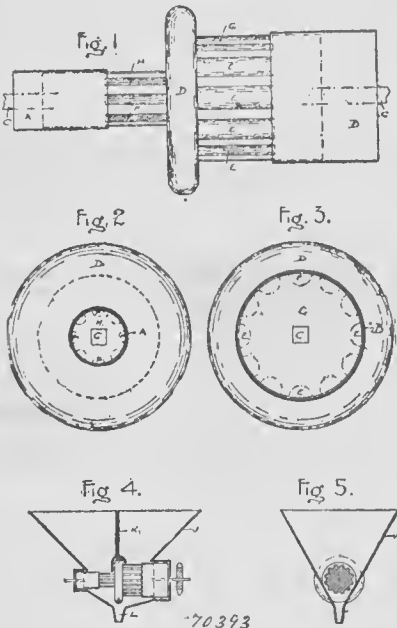
Feed Cutter.



Jerome D. Heck, Ten Mile, West Virginia, U.S.A.

Claim.—A feed cutter comprising a box, the brackets or supports comprising the inner and outer horizontal arms arranged at an angle to each other, the inner arms being secured to the box and provided with the inwardly extending transversely disposed projecting portion 17, the depending vertical portions formed integral with the said arms and located at the adjacent ends thereof, and the inclined braces located at the outer portions of the brackets and extending from the lower ends of the vertical portions to the outer ends of the outer horizontal arms, the stationary cutter plate arranged diagonally and secured at its ends to the transverse portions 17, and rigidly connecting the two brackets or supports, the cutter shaft journaled on the outer arms, knives carried by the cutter shaft, and means for rotating the latter, substantially as described.

Seed Drill.



Andrew R. Porter, South Easthope, Perth, Ont.

Claim.—1st. The combination in a root and vegetable seed drill of a divided hopper in which is set a double gauged, corrugated cylinder force feed, which revolving discharges the seed from each side of said divided hopper into a common spout, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination in a root and vegetable seed drill of a divided hopper in each apartment of which is set a corrugated cylinder force feed, having an independent gauge, which on being revolved will discharge different kinds of seeds in desired ratio into a common spout, substantially as described.

Construction on the beet sugar factory at Warton, Ont., will begin at once, the contract being let to a Montreal firm. The Ontario Beet Sugar Co. are looking now for the best place to locate their factory. Ontario is evidently going ahead with beet sugar growing.

—An order has recently been issued by the Federal government opening up for homestead settlement the odd-numbered sections, which for the last twenty years have been held up chiefly for the purpose of subsidizing railways. There are many such sections east and north of Winnipeg, and this concession may, soon lead to their permanent settlement.

A Sample From Pilot Mound.

James Gorrell, whose farm is a few miles south of the town, is one of the many prosperous farmers of this district. This season he has threshed 13,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,000 bushels of barley, making a total of 19,000 bushels. This is as much, raised by one farmer with the assistance of his sons, as would be raised on a whole concession line in old Ontario. Mr. Gorrell has erected a large implement shed on his farm, the threshing outfit and all heavy machinery will be on the ground floor, while wagons, sleighs, hay-rakes and all lighter machinery will be housed up-stairs. Like most of the farmers, Mr. Gorrell, is a thorough believer in mixed farming and carries a good bunch of live stock.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Dates of Freezing Up.

In a table compiled by A. J. Cotton during his fourteen years' residence in this country, the date the country froze up each year is carefully noted. The earliest record was in the year 1896, when it froze up on Nov. 1st. The latest period was in 1899, when it remained open until Nov. 30. In 1888 the country froze up Nov. 14; 1889, Nov. 21; 1890, Nov. 3; 1891, Nov. 13; 1892, Nov. 12; 1893, Nov. 11; 1894, Nov. 15; 1895, Nov. 5; 1896, Nov. 1; 1897, Nov. 9; 1898, Nov. 7; 1899, Nov. 30; 1900, Nov. 10.—Trehcrne Times.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. announces that next year they will start constructing their line from Edmonton to Prince Albert. The location of the line has been decided on.

We are constantly hearing of new cases of owners finding lost animals through our "Impounded, Lost and Estray column." One farmer has just shown us a valuable horse which had been lost for some months, but which he found through a notice in the first copy of The Farmer which he received after becoming a new subscriber. The Farmer is the recognized medium for finding lost stock for owners and owners for estrays. Did you ever think of the great value to subscribers of these free advertisements. Do you know of any other paper which is half so likely to bring owners and lost animals together as The Farmer?

Ontario has lost one of her pioneer institute workers in John McMillan, formerly M. P. for South Huron. He was a staunch friend of agriculture and a member of the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College. A successful farmer and breeder of cattle and his practical addresses, delivered in his clear, forcible style, never failed to interest. He took an active interest in public affairs, and besides municipal honors was for thirteen years a member of the Dominion House of Commons. He was a self-made man, possessed of a wide and accurate range of knowledge not only on agricultural matters, but generally, and in his death the cause of progressive agriculture has lost a staunch friend.

At Hiram, near Cleveland, Ohio, about 100 persons were present at an entertainment, and shortly afterwards 60 of them were down with typhoid fever. It was found that water from a disused well was the cause of the trouble. Bad water is the most fruitful source of typhoid poison. Several similar cases have taken place in Manitoba, the victims dying of either diphtheria or typhoid. The same kind of trouble may be introduced here in a very simple way. A fully equipped fair ground that is to be used only once in a year is thought deficient if it has not a well. Water from that well is used to drink and make lemonade, etc., etc. Some day we will wake up to the possibilities for mischief of just such wells as this, but not until they have done deadly work.

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## Yields at Brandon Experimental Farm in 1901.

By S. A. Bedford, Superintendent.

### WHEAT.

The yield of wheat has been slightly above the average. The presence of rust has, however, reduced the productiveness of many of the varieties. Of the 71 varieties sown, Goose wheat, as usual, heads the list, followed by four cross-bred varieties. The size of the plots was 1/20 acre and the soil was a sandy loam, summer fallowed.

Variety.	Number of days maturing.	Yield per acre. Bus. lbs.
Goose .. .. .	112	42—
Crown .. .. .	106	38—
Admiral .. .. .	108	37—20
Progress .. .. .	106	37—
Clyde .. .. .	102	36—40
Red Fyfe .. .. .	111	36—40
Monarch .. .. .	109	36—20
White Russian .. .. .	111	36—
Lowest yield—Japanese ..	99	16—40

### OATS.

The yield of this grain is not quite an average one, but the quality is excellent. Many kinds were more or less injured by rust. A total of 65 varieties was sown; the size of the plots was 1/20 acre and the soil was a sandy loam.

Variety.	Number of days maturing.	Yield per acre. Bus. lbs.
Early Main .. .. .	102	91—26
Improved American .. .. .	102	90—
White Giant .. .. .	103	89—14
Danish Island .. .. .	101	89—14
Wide Awake .. .. .	103	89—14
Siberian .. .. .	101	88—23
Golden Beauty .. .. .	104	88—23
American Triumph .. .. .	101	87—2
White Schonen .. .. .	101	87—2
Wallis .. .. .	103	86—16
Lincoln .. .. .	101	85—30
Banner .. .. .	103	85—10
Lowest yield—Milford ..	99	31—6

### PEAS.

As usual, the crop of peas was a prolific one and the sample is unusually perfect in shape and bright in color. Fifty-seven varieties were sown; the size of the plots was 1/20 acre and the soil was a clay loam, summer fallowed.

Variety.	Number of days maturing.	Yield per acre. Bus. lbs.
Paragon .. .. .	121	43—
Gregory .. .. .	126	42—30
Macoun .. .. .	127	41—40
Picton .. .. .	115	41—20
Victoria .. .. .	126	41—20
New Potter .. .. .	130	41—20
Mummy .. .. .	122	39—40
King .. .. .	116	38—50
Lowest yield—Elder ..	123	16—30

### BARLEY.

Owing to the prevalence of rust, the yield of barley was not up to the average of this farm.

### SIX-ROWED.

Variety.	Number of days maturing.	Yield per acre. Bus. lbs.
Mensury .. .. .	95	48—16
Mansfield .. .. .	87	47—24
Yale .. .. .	91	47—4
Garfield .. .. .	95	46—12
Albert .. .. .	87	44—8
Phoenix .. .. .	87	44—8
Argyle .. .. .	91	43—36
Petschora .. .. .	91	41—32
Lowest yield—Hullless White	87	16—12

### TWO-ROWED.

Variety.	Number of days maturing.	Yield per acre. Bus. lbs.
Jarvis .. .. .	91	47—44
Gordon .. .. .	95	43—26
Harvey .. .. .	94	42—24
Dunham .. .. .	91	41—32
Clifford .. .. .	91	39—8
Fulton .. .. .	94	36—12
Logan .. .. .	96	35—20
Leslie .. .. .	93	35—20
Lowest—Kinver Chevalier	97	17—24

### FIELD ROOTS.

With the exception of carrots, all kinds of field roots have given good returns. The potato crop is by far the

best for a number of years, and the quality all that could be desired. All the field roots were grown on rich sandy loam.

### POTATOES.

Variety.	Yield Per acre. Bus. lbs.
Hale's Champion .. .. .	737—
I. X. L. .. .. .	623—20
Sabeau's Elephant .. .. .	619—40
Columbus .. .. .	616—
Daisy .. .. .	597—40
State of Maine .. .. .	597—40
Prolific Rose .. .. .	590—20
American Wonder .. .. .	586—40
Lowest yield—Early Andes ..	209—

### TURNIPS.

Variety.	Sown May 16. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.	Sown May 30. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.
Hall's Westbury .. .. .	31—1624	16—1792
Hartley's Brouze .. .. .	30—1512	15—1680
Prize Winner .. .. .	30—720	17—320
Mammoth Clyde .. .. .	27—1704	15—360
Prize Purple Top .. .. .	26—1064	14—1040
New Arctic .. .. .	26—536	11—1760
Sutton's Champion .. .. .	26—272	13—400
Magnum Bonum .. .. .	26—8	12—1872
Lowest yield—Champion White Pearl		14—1568

### MANGELS.

Variety.	Sown May 16. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.	Sown May 30. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.
Half Long Sugar White ..	46—400	38—560
Mammoth Long Red .. ..	37—1768	29—80
Selected Mammoth L. Red ..	37—1240	26—272
Giant Yellow Globe .. ..	36—1920	34—1472
Norbitan Giant .. .. .	35—488	20—128
Yellow Intermediate .. ..	34—1168	13—1720
Half Long Sugar Rosy ..	32—680	24—1368
Prize Mammoth Long Red ..	31—1360	24—576
Lowest—Red Fleshed Tankard		12—24

### CARROTS.

Variety.	Sown May 16. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.	Sown May 30. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.
Giant White Vosges .. ..	21—240	12—1080
Half Long White .. .. .	20—480	15—800
Ontario Champion .. .. .	20—480	13—840
White Belgian .. .. .	19—1600	13—1720
New White Intermediate ..	19—1600	12—640
Yellow Intermediate .. ..	17—1640	11—880
Improved Short White .. ..	15—1680	14—1040
Long Yel. Stump Rooted ..	14—1920	12—1520
Lowest—White Vosges Lge. Short		14—1480

### SUGAR BEETS.

Variety.	Sown May 16. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.	Sown May 30. Yield Per acre. Tons. lbs.
Red Top Sugar .. .. .	30—984	29—1136
Danish Red Top .. .. .	29—344	28—232
Danish Improved .. .. .	27—1704	28—496
Wanzlebon .. .. .	25—160	22—1672
Vilmorin's Improved .. ..	20—1184	18—1752
Royal Giant .. .. .	18—960	18—696
Improved Imperial .. ..	18—960	26—1856

## Weighing at Elevators.

In the Elevator Act passed in 1900 are severe provisions respecting weighing. The following is section 54 of the Act:—

54. Persons interested in the weighing of any grain at country elevators or warehouses shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed, and shall, when cleaning is done, have ample opportunity if they so desire of personally ascertaining the net weight of the cleaned grain if facilities exist for doing so.

(2) The wilful falsification or misstatement of the weight of grain as weighed, and the use of concealed or other weights in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, shall be offences punishable with fine upon the guilty party, or loss of license, or both.

(3) Any person in charge of scales at a terminal or country elevator or warehouse who finds that such scales are defective shall report the fact to the inspector of weights and measures and to the owner of such elevator or warehouse.

(4) No new elevator or warehouse shall be operated until the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

Offences under the Act are punishable by fine of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$1,000, and by loss of the elevator or warehouse license.

## Agricultural Societies and Institute Meetings.

The annual meetings of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies are fixed by statute to be held on the second Monday of December, which this year will fall on the 9th. We trust that all our readers who are interested in progressive agriculture will make a point of attending, and aid by their presence the good work. A change has been made on the blank forms sent out by the Department. On the fourth page is space for a return of the number of institute meetings, giving particulars of the dates, speakers, subjects and attendance at each meeting. It will be an advantage if all the societies can meet on the day fixed and get the business of the year properly wound up.



## THE CHATHAM FANNING MILL

throughout Canada is at the head of all other Grain Cleaners in use in the Dominion and is fast accomplishing the same result in the U.S.

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M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Ltd.  
Chatham, Ont.

For further information write

Wm. Atwell Manager Brandon, Man.

A report from Kenlis states that summer fallows in that district are turning from 45 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre and that no crop on any land has gone less than 30 bushels.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

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Parisian .. .. . From Halifax Nov. 24

### BEAVER LINE.

Lake Ontario .. .. . From Montreal Nov. 22

### DOMINION LINE.

Dominion .. .. . From Portland Nov. 23

### DOMINION LINE.

New England .. .. . From Boston Dec. 4

### CUNARD LINE.

Lucania .. .. . From New York Nov. 23  
Ivonia .. .. . From Boston Nov. 23

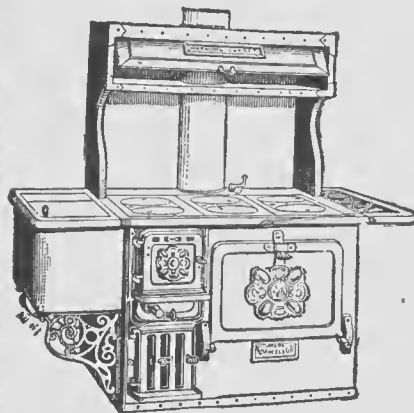
### ALLAN STATE LINE.

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(to burn coal or wood) “ { 6 No. 9 “ \$60.00 } Winnipeg.

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GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG.

# Crop Reports for 1901

COVERING

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In order to obtain direct information from local points all over Manitoba and the Territories as to the returns from this year's crop and the conditions during the past season, as well as to ascertain the amount of land in readiness for next year's work, The Nor-West Farmer a few days ago sent out blank forms to its correspondents with a request for information along these lines. In our instructions we stated that "boom" reports were not wanted, what was required being reports of conditions as actually existing.

Striking an average of the yields reported, we obtain the following results:

Manitoba — Wheat 23.76 bushels to the acre, oats 44.44, barley 35.43, flax 13.60.

Assiniboia—Wheat 29.31 bushels, oats 56.69, barley 39.63, flax 17.50.

Alberta — Wheat 30.29 bushels, oats 54.13, barley 37.17.

Saskatchewan—Wheat 28.50 bushels, oats 50.75, barley 38.33.

We think that these averages represent pretty accurately the actual crop returns for the divisions of the country which they represent. No estimated yield for the crops in the Territories has ever been prepared during the growing season by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, but it is interesting to compare the figures obtained from our correspondents with the August crop bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba. That report gave estimates made from the standing crop, as follows: Wheat 24.28 bushels, oats 43.78 bushels, barley 34.68 bushels. With the more actual information which threshing results have enabled our correspondents to gather, it will be noticed that the average for the wheat crop has been slightly lowered, while those of oats and barley have been raised. It will be noticed that the best yields as a rule are reported from the parts of Manitoba lying to the north, a fact which may be more or less due to the greater percentage of newer lands being brought into cultivation in these districts, and which also suggests that perhaps the productivity of the land in what we have all along called our best wheat-growing sections may already be becoming impaired by too close and too continuous cropping.

The returns from crops in the Territories show a considerable higher average than do those from Manitoba, but this is only in keeping with conditions as they have existed throughout the entire growing season.

We do not think the reports have anything of the "boom" character about them—in fact, in some cases it may be that they are rather below than above the actual returns.

The general tendency of reports seems to indicate a loss (sometimes of one or two grades) on wheat on account of the wetness of the fall, although some correspondents do not report much detriment from this cause.

It is gratifying to observe the general immunity from damage by frosts; and, in contrast to the season of 1900 there seems to have been almost an entire freedom from loss by winds and hail.

From some Manitoba points considerable complaint is made of damage by rust.

The only damage sustained through winds has been that which has resulted from crops being blown down late in the season and in a few cases being shelled late in the fall where over-ripe grain was left standing too long before being cut.

Delay and lateness in threshing is complained of from every quarter.

The amount of land under summer

fallow seems in most parts to be on the increase, and no doubt the adverse conditions for fall plowing of this season will act as a strong factor in impressing upon the farmers the advantages of having under fallow a large part of the land intended for early seeding. Not only this, but with the large amount of land left this fall for spring plowing, it is almost certain that after spring work has been carried as far as the season will allow, a good deal of land will of necessity be held over for fallow.

The amount of damage done by invasions of insects does not seem to have been very great. In the central part of Manitoba, about and south of Douglas, a few of the lighter lands were invaded by grasshoppers, and from a few points complaint is made of the ravages of wireworms and cutworms, while from one point (Gladstone) the report mentions an attack of Hessian fly.

Multiplying the average obtained for Manitoba by the acreage of 2,011,835 acres reported in the Manitoba June bulletin as being sown to wheat, we obtain a total wheat yield for the province of 47,802,040 bushels.

Taken altogether, the whole trend of the reports gives testimony to an unusually satisfactory crop, and one the reflections over which will furnish good source for our Thanksgiving dinner.

## Southern Manitoba.

MORDEN, Man.—Wheat 20 bus., oats 50, barley 40, flax 10. Sown on breaking and backsetting, very little; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, oat and barley crop; fall plowing, 75 p.c. wheat crop; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry, summer showery and warm, fall broken, with much rain, followed by a few weeks of fine weather. No damage by spring or summer rains, fall rains did some damage to wheat in stock, which is now tough and bleached. No damage from frosts, winds or hail. Sudden rain-coming did not allow grain to ripen properly. Summer fallow, 10 p.c. done; fall plowing, about 20 p.c. done.

MANITOU, Man.—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40, barley 40, flax 15. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 20 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 40 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. First 10 days of spring good seeding and growing weather, balance of seeding dry; good growing weather in summer from June 15: fall rather wet causing about 5 per cent. damage. No damage from frosts or hail; no damage from frosts to hurt grain; some slight damage from rust. Twenty p.c. summer fallow done, and a large amount of breaking; not more than 20 p.c. fall plowing done. This has been a good year in this district, all having a good average crop.

CRYSTAL CITY, Man.—Wheat 28 bus., oats 40, barley 25, flax, none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, about one-eighth; summer fallow, one fourth; spring plowing, one-eighth; fall plowing, one-half; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry and fine until early part of June; summer good growing weather, warm and showery; fall fine and dry for harvesting until grain was cut, then too much rain. No damage from spring and summer rains; all rains bleached and sprouted the wheat a little. No frosts worth mentioning; no damage from winds or hail. Summer fallow one-half less than usual; fall plowing one-half less than last season.

CLEARWATER, Man.—Wheat 22 bus., oats 30, barley 30, flax 16, very little grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 5 p.c.; summer fallow, 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 40 p.c.; fall plowing, 25 p.c.; unplowed stubble, infinitesimal. Spring dry, summer favorable, harvest catchy weather, fall wet. No damage from spring and summer rains; grain in stock hurt a little by fall rains. A little grain was damaged—either by frost or blight, but farmers cannot say from which cause. Winds damaged some crops a little on light land in spring where the soil drifted owing to dry weather. No hail. From 5 to 10 p.c. summer fallow in good condition; only about 5 p.c. summer fallow, as so much threshing prevented stacking. Farmers should stack all their grain; experience seemed to show that big syndicates should not be formed to thresh out of stock.

CARTWRIGHT, Man.—Wheat 23 bus., oats 33 to 60, barley 30, flax 55, flax 12. Sown on breaking, about one-third; summer fallow, one-half; spring plowing, none; fall plowing, about one-fifth; unplowed stubble, none.

Spring and summer fine, fall wet latter part of harvest, but threshing all done. No damage by spring rains, very little by fall rains. No damage from frosts or hail; none of any account by winds. Half of wheat land is summer fallowed; fall plowing, 20 p.c. done.

NINGA, Man.—Wheat 25 bus., oats 55, barley 40, flax, none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 20 p.c.; spring plowing, 30 p.c.; fall plowing, 20 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 10 p.c. April and May dry, June rains in plenty, July and August dry, Sept. very wet, fall wet except last half of Oct. No damage from spring and summer rains, crop in stock damaged by fall rains. No loss from frosts, winds or hail. Very little summer fallow done, and this is very dirty, very small amount fall plowed, spring plowing gives better results.

DELOIR, Man.—Wheat 27 bus., oats 55, barley 26, flax, none here. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 124 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing, 25 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 124 p.c. Spring dry, summer wet, fall first days dry, next 23 wet, balance dry. No damage from spring or summer rains, two grades lost on wheat through fall rains. No damage from frosts and winds; very little damage from hail. One-eighth land summer fallowed, one-sixth fall plowed.

ROLAND, Man.—Wheat 22 bus., oats 50, barley 40, flax, none grown this year. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, none; fall plowing, 50 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry until beginning of June; summer very showery and hot; fall very showery in Sept., no snow until Nov. 5. Some grain scalded out in low places by summer rains; all grain in stock badly bleached by fall rains. No damage by frosts or winds. No loss to speak of by hail. Scarcely any summer fallow done; not over 25 per cent. fall plowing done. Very heavy straw on summer fallow, did not yield according to appearances.

ROSEBANK, Man.—Wheat 18 to 20 bus., oats 35 (very light), barley 45, flax, none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-sixteenth; summer fallow, one-eighth; spring plowing, one-quarter; fall plowing, nine-sixteenths; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry; summer, heavy rains in June, balance of summer showery and warm; fall showery, last three weeks fine. No loss from spring or summer rains; considerable damage to wheat by fall rains, stacking and threshing delayed. No damage from frosts or winds, about 1,500 acres hailed, damage 50 p.c. Rust damaged wheat 5 p.c. and oats 25 p.c. Very little summer fallow; about one-half fall plowed.

MIAMI, Man.—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40, barley 45, flax, practically none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, one-fourth; spring plowing, nearly all oat and barley crop; fall plowing, nearly all wheat crop; unplowed stubble, practically none. Spring dry with rain about two weeks too late; summer showery and warm, with great growth; fall wet and backward, delaying harvest. No damage from spring or summer rains; some wheat in stock slightly damaged by fall rains. No damage from frosts or winds. A few farmers suffered by hail, but not seriously. Not as much fall plowing as other years. There will be about one-eighth of the wheat sown next spring on spring plowing and unplowed stubble.

SOMERSET, Man.—Wheat 25 bus., oats 35, barley 30, no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 10 p.c.; spring plowing, 40 p.c.; fall plowing, 30 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry; summer wet; fall wet with considerable damage by fall rains. No loss by frost or hail. Wind caused much of the crop to lie down and to be kept from filling. Threshing delayed and wheat lost in grade. Thirty p.c. of land for crop summer fallowed; 40 p.c. fall plowed.

BALDUR, Man.—Wheat 20 bus., oats 25, barley 35, flax, none. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 33 p.c.; spring plowing, 19 p.c.; fall plowing, 33 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry and favorable; summer plenty rain and favorable weather; latter part of Sept. and beginning of Oct. wet. Summer rains caused rust in oats and wheat; fall rains damaged much wheat in stock, causing loss of 7 cents per bus. No damage from frosts. Some late oats shelled by wind. Very slight damage to about half-dozen farmers by hail. Twenty-five p.c. land summer fallowed, mostly well done; 20 p.c. fall plowed. Rust has done more harm to wheat and oats than ever before. Threshing nearly done.

BELMONT, Man.—Wheat 18 bus., oats 33, barley 25, flax none. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 5 p.c.; summer fallow, 70 p.c.; spring plowing, 10 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Fine open spring, summer showery with fall of four inches of snow on June 5, breaking trees; fall fine at first, then damaging rains, hindering threshing and causing much wet wheat. No damage from frosts and winds. Hail storm in June cut wheat down in shot blade, but it sprang up and yielded about 15 bushels per acre. Oats sown late did not yield well, and in some cases farmers did not thresh them at all; early sown oats yielded well; wheat that looked a heavy crop and had good stout straw and good looking heads did not yield as well as that having shorter and lighter straw.

## WANTED.

Agents to sell hardy Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. Good pay and permanent position. We will make special terms with men who can only devote part time with the work. Agents supplies free. We have under cultivation over 600 acres; and are growing special hardy lines of Russian stock adapted to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Write for terms to

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GASOLINE ENGINES A SPECIALTY.

**THE WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.**

179 Notre Dame St., WINNIPEG, Man.

DUNREA, Man.—Wheat 22 bus., oats 35, barley 30, flax, practically none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-fifth; summer fallow, two-fifths; spring plowing, one-fifth; fall plowing, one-fifth; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry with occasional showers; summer wet; first two weeks of fall dry, second two weeks wet, best of weather afterwards. All grain in stock dropped one grade by damage from fall rains. No damage from frosts or winds. The part of district hailed out early in July averaged 15 bushels. About one-tenth intended for crop is summer fallowed; one-tenth fall plowed. Preparation of land for next year's crop in worst condition for years.

ROUNTHWAITE, Man.—Wheat 20 bus., oats 40, barley 35. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 1 p.c.; summer fallow, 40 p.c.; spring plowing, 40 p.c.; fall plowing, 19 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Spring fine with occasional showers, becoming very dry during May; snow storm June 5, not much rain till latter part of July; cutting season fine, stacking and threshing season broken into by rains. Crops on low lands drowned by summer rains; grain in stocks depreciated one and two grades by fall rains, many stacks poorly built, sprouted and tough. Rust grain caught by frost during second week of September. In some cases light land was blown so that sprouted seed was left on surface or blown away. No hail. Grasshopper ravages on light land north of here with incursions to higher spots of adjacent heavy lands. Summer fallow, 30 p.c. (less than last year), well done; fall plowing, 5 p.c., very much less than for years. Cannot account for comparatively small yield, unless that our heavy soil was so saturated as to prevent proper air circulation, thus interfering with preparation of plant food. Abnormal yield of straw, but no grain in proportion. Yield cut down on light land by the developed grasshopper attacking grain in heads.

HOLLAND, Man.—Wheat 22 bus., oats 35 to 40, barley 40, flax, none. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-eighth; summer fallow, one-quarter; spring plowing, very little; fall plowing, one-half; unplowed stubble, none. Spring very favorable; first part of fall unfavorable, latter part good. Fall rains delayed threshing three weeks. No damage by frosts, winds or hail. About one-third of land fallowed, in good shape; about one-half of usual amount fall plowed. The market here has been below that of neighboring points.

RATHWELL, Man.—Wheat 23 bus., oats 40, barley 35. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 10 p.c.; summer fallow, 15 p.c.; spring plowing, 15 p.c.; fall plowing, 60 p.c. Spring dry in early part, rains in June and first half July, later dry and hot, fall generally wet, bleaching wheat in stock. No damage from frosts, winds or hail. Grubs during seeding time and later. Dry weather while grain was filling. Summer fallow done, 15 p.c., good as usual; fall plowing, 60 p.c. Oats sown early on fall plowing will average about 60 bus., but late sown oats on spring plowing were practically a failure owing to rust.

MELITA, Man.—Wheat 18 bus., oats 33. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 35 p.c.; spring plowing, 15 p.c.; fall plowing, 25 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 10 p.c. Spring warm and dry; summer wet; fall fine harvest weather, followed by three weeks very wet, then fine. No loss by frosts or wind. Some slight damage by hail. One bad rain storm, only local. Thirty p.c. of land in summer fallow; 10 p.c. fall plowed. Have tried to give you as near the actual truth as we can get at. Believe most reports we have seen are giving too high an average yield, mostly taken from some one who has 35 or 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

not making any allowance for the fellow who has only six bushels, or the man with 100 acres drowned out.

**TREESBANK, Man.**—Wheat 18 bus., oats 45, barley 40, flax, none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, about three-tenths; spring plowing, nearly one-half; fall plowing, one-fifth. Spring favorable for seeding, followed by too long dry spell; summer all that could be desired; fall, one month fine threshing weather, two weeks wet, then fine again. Considerable damage to stacks and stooks by fall rain. No damage by frosts or hail. A severe wind in June flattened down quite a lot of grain. Grasshoppers destroyed probably 3 p.c. of crop. Summer fallow about the same as last year; fall plowing not so much. Farmers claim that on account of wages being high there is not so much profit from this year's crop as was expected.

**NESBITT, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 30, barley 23, flax, none sown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 5 p.c.; summer fallow, 50 p.c.; spring plowing, 30 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c.; no unplowed stubble sown. Spring fine, summer good, last part of fall good. A little damage done to late grain by summer rains; damage by fall rains, most of the wheat grading 1 northern. No damage by frosts, winds or hail. Rust damaged late grain and it did not fill as well as usual. Summer fallows are good; not much fall plowing.

**PIPESTONE, Man.**—Wheat 23 bus., oats 40, barley and flax, very little grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 350 acres, summer fallow, 2,800; spring plowing, 1,200; fall plowing, 1,200; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry, seeding began April 23; summer, good growth, abundance of rain; fall, some damage from rain and snow, splendid weather later. Some grain lodged and rusted on account of summer rains; wheat lost a grade or two through fall rains. No loss from frosts, winds or hail. 2,500 acres summer fallowed; 1,800 acres fall plowed. A good deal of discussion has taken place regarding stacking or threshing from stook. Some farmers' stacks graded No. 1 hard, others are worse than from stooks.

**RESTON, Man.**—Wheat 27 bus., oats 45, barley 35, no flax grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-fifth of wheat; summer fallow, three-fifths of wheat; fall plowing, one-fifth of wheat; spring plowing, all oat crop; very little unplowed stubble. Spring dry and cool; summer warm, with plenty of rain; fall very unsettled until Oct. 20, good weather since. On account of rain and snow, three-fifths of wheat graded 1 and 2 northern. No damage from frosts or hail. Some patches in summer fallow lodged, but no damage to speak of by winds. Rust damaged some wheat and nearly all the oats, making the yield smaller and the grain lighter. Usual amount of fallow and in good condition; very little fall plowing done on account of grain standing in stook. The wheat crop would have averaged up better had it been either stacked or threshed. The birds, gophers and mice have destroyed an incredible amount, especially in isolated districts. No person would believe that so much damage could be done in so short a time unless he had seen the crops growing and compared the yield with that of fields threshed early in the season. In some cases on isolated farms there has been enough grain lost in bushels (without considering grade) to have paid three times over for stacking.

**ST. ANNE DES CHENES, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 40, barley 30, very little flax grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 10 p.c.; summer fallow, 15 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing, 50 p.c.; unplowed stubble none. Spring excellent for seeding, but very dry and slow growth; good June rains and very rapid summer growth; fall wet, but most of grain was stacked and not damaged. Very little loss by fall rains other than lost time. No damage by frosts, wind or hail. Half of oat crop destroyed by cut worms. Twenty p.c. more summer fallow than usual, in fair condition; about the same fall plowing as last year. Wheat and barley is a good sample, but oats are light.

### Central and Northern Manitoba.

**EAST SELKIRK, Man.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 35 (not very good quality), barley 30, flax none. Sown on summer fallow, one quarter; spring plowing, one half; fall plowing, one quarter. Spring too dry, summer showery, fall dry with about two weeks wet weather. Grubs damaged about half oat crop in dry weather in spring. No damage by fall rains. No loss by frosts, winds or hail. Summer fallow in good shape; fall plowing about half done.

**BEAUSEJOUR, Man.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40. Spring very dry until first week of June, followed by too much rain until last month of fall, which was fine and dry. No harm by frost unless to very late grain, about Sept. 1st. Very little damage by hail; none by winds. Grubs did some harm in low ground, but water did most damage. Potato crop was more than half reduced on account of rains. Considerable fall plowing has been done. Very great need for better drainage of the land.

**KAWENDE, Man.**—Wheat, 25 bus., oats 60, barley 45, flax, none threshed. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-quarter; summer fallow, about one-half; spring plowing, one-quarter; fall plowing, very little done. Spring dry with occasional small showers;

summer showery; fall very wet, with heavy fall of snow on Nov. 4, lots of grain in stook, considerable damage by fall rains. No loss from frost, winds or hail. Summer fallow in good shape; fall plowing, very little.

**BAGOT, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 25, barley 30. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, one-fifth; spring plowing, three-tenths; fall plowing, two-fifths. Spring dry until first week of June; very wet June; very wet and backward fall. Crop slightly rusted by summer rains; wheat lost one or two grades by fall rains. No loss by frost. Oat crop badly broken down by wind. About one-twelfth crop hailed, causing loss of 25 p.c. About 10 p.c. land summer fallowed, in fair condition; one-fourth fall plowed.

**AUSTIN, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 35 to 40, barley 35 to 40, flax none. Very little sown on breaking, summer fallow, one-quarter; spring plowing, one-quarter; fall plowing, one-half; unplowed stubble, none. Spring fine, no rain until late; summer fine; fall first part wet, latter fine and clear. Fall rains injured the crop considerably, damaging the wheat, I believe, one to two grades, some not marketable. No loss by winds or hail. No frost until late, some late oats damaged. Amount and condition of summer fallow good; on account of the crop standing so long in stook, and the threshers taking so long to get the fields clear, there is not nearly so much fall plowing done as during former years.

**SIDNEY, Man.**—Wheat 18 bus., oats 40, barley 30. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-twelfth; summer fallow, one quarter; spring plowing, oats only. Spring dry; summer showery; wet spell in fall, sprouting and bleaching some grain. No loss from frost or hail. Very slight damage by wind about middle of July. Rather more summer fallow than during other years; about an average amount of fall plowing.

**CARBERRY, Man.**—Wheat 22 bus., oats 30, barley 35. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 5 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing, 45 p.c. Spring dry, summer showery; fall dry at first, but very wet for two weeks. Very little damage by fall rains. No damage by frosts, hail or wind. Summer fallow in good shape; not the average amount of fall plowing.

**DOUGLAS, Man.**—Wheat 22 bus., oats 50, barley 60. Sown on breaking or backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, one-third; spring plowing, one-fourth; fall plowing, one-fourth; unplowed stubble, one-tenth. Spring dry; summer, rather too much rain, causing too much straw on heavy land, also inducing rust, which did considerable damage to late sown crops; early part of fall fine, followed by four weeks of rain and snow Sept. 22; stooks bleached and stacks damp. No loss by frosts, winds or hail. Grasshoppers did some damage on light lands. One-third summer fallowed; one-third fall plowed, about the same as last year.

**BRANDON, Man.**—Wheat, 22 to 25 bus., oats 40 to 55, barley 40 to 45. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 to 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 to 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 20 to 35 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 5 to 10 p.c. Spring fine; plenty of rain in June and July; rain 15 or 20 days in Sept.; balance fine. A little damage by fall rains. No loss by frost, wind or hail. Summer fallow about same as last year; fall plowing, 10 to 20 p.c.

**OAK LAKE, Man.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 70, barley 30. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 5 p.c.; summer fallow, 50 p.c.; spring plowing, 30 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c. Spring dry and fine; summer warm and showery; fall cold and very wet, rains injuring the grain from one to two grades. No losses by frost, wind or hail. Usual amount summer fallowed; no fall plowing.

**VIRDEN, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 45, barley 40. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 9 p.c.; summer fallow, 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 45 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 1 p.c. Spring late, ground wet from melting snow, but no spring rains; copious rains and warm growing weather after June 1st; considerable rain last half of Sept. and first half Oct., lowering grain one grade, no frost until Sept. 16. No losses from frost, hail or winds. Some damage by rust. About 30 p.c. of land under cultivation summer fallowed; fall plowed, 10 p.c. (not a success, and farmers get along with as little as possible). Threshing is slow and farmers will have to make better arrangements in future. Scarcity of labor prevents stacking, and all cannot stook thresh. Company machines will in some cases get over the difficulty.

**ELKHORN, Man.**—Wheat 17 bus., oats 30, barley 20, flax, practically none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 10 p.c.; summer fallow, 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 20 p.c. Spring dry; summer dry to latter part of July, then wet; a great deal of fall rain and some snow, fine and high winds after Oct. 15th. No damage by frost, wind or hail. Rather more summer fallow than during previous years; about the same fall plowing as usual (never much done here). There will be less sowing on stubble in the future than in the past. Failure of stubble sown crops is largely due to improper seeding, and sometimes to crops being sown on land which should be fallowed.

**BALMORAI, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats

40, barley 30, flax not much sown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-fifth; summer fallow, two-fifths; spring plowing, one-fifth; fall plowing, one fifth; unplowed stubble, none. Spring dry with later showers; summer dry; fall very much broken by rain, causing considerable damage. No loss from frosts, hail or winds. Summer fallow larger amount than last year and better done; fair amount fall plowed.

**STONEWALL, Man.**—Wheat 21 bus., oats 37, barley 27, flax 15. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 8 p.c.; summer fallow, 15 p.c.; spring plowing, 12 p.c.; fall plowing, 60 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 5 p.c. Spring fair; summer warm with plenty of rain; fall cool and very wet, with some damage to grain standing in stook and some in stacks. No damage from frosts, winds or hail. Summer fallow about the same as usual, in good condition; fall plowing about one-half done.

**RAPID CITY, Man.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50, barley 40, no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 10 p.c.; summer fallow, 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 40 p.c.; fall plowing, 20 p.c. Spring, good weather for seeding; summer, enough rain to keep crops growing until all out in head; good fall weather until after all crops were cut, but rain in last of Sept. and first part of Oct., probably making a loss of 5 p.c. No damage by frosts, wind or hail. Summer fallow about same as last year, in good condition; very little fall plowing on account of heavy crops. Nearly all the oat and barley crop is sown on spring plowing, also a good part of the wheat crop. Only about one-half of the threshing done at date of writing.

**OAK RIVER, Man.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 60, barley, very little grown, no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 39 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 1 p.c. Spring, good growing weather; summer, rain in season, growth almost too rapid, too much straw; fall, rain in latter part of Sept. caused damp grain and heavy docking at elevators, farmers for some time losing heavily. No damage from frosts, winds or hail. Summer fallow earlier and better tilled than usual; fall plowing, 10 p.c. The locality suffered badly from the need of harvest help. Would recommend the running of harvest excursions from the south, as one man who came from Minneapolis said that dozens of men in that vicinity were practically idle and did not know we needed help.

**GLADSTONE, Man.**—Wheat 20 bus., oats 40, barley 30, practically no flax grown. Ten p.c. of wheat sown on breaking and backsetting; 25 p.c. on summer fallow; 10 p.c. on spring plowing; 55 p.c. on fall plowing; all of oats and barley on spring plowing. Spring dry; summer very showery; first part of fall dry, later very broken. Summer rains lodged some heavy grain on summer fallow. No fall frosts. Winds did considerable damage to late oats by breaking down the straw. Very little damage by hail. The Hessian fly did serious damage to wheat. Rust reduced the yield by one-third. One-fourth of land in summer fallow, good shape. The damage to stooks and stacks by fall rains was very light owing to the cold windy weather following.

**NEEPAWA, Man.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 60, barley 45, flax, none sown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 40 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 25 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Flat land too wet during seeding time; summer weather fairly favorable, hot and dry in July; too much rain in fall, but very little sprouted grain; grain in stook considerably bleached, about two-thirds of wheat reduced from one to two grades. No damage from frosts, winds or hail. Scarcity of threshing machinery has caused considerable loss. Fairly good acreage of summer fallow in good condition; fall plowing away behind, the majority of farmers not having 10 p.c. of their fall plowing done.

**MINNEDOSA, Man.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 60, barley 25, flax, none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 10 p.c.; summer fallow, 20 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 50 p.c.; unplowed stubble, none. Spring very favorable for seeding, but dry; summer warm, dry with frequent showers; fall fine, then month wet weather, later two weeks fine. Fall rains delayed threshing and reduced grade of wheat. Slight frost about Aug. 15th, very little, if any, loss caused. No damage from winds or hail. Usual amount of summer fallow done in good condition; very little fall plowing compared with last year.

**NEWDALE, Man.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 80, barley 45. Sown on breaking or backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, one-fourth; balance spring plowed. Spring moderately dry; summer showery and warm; fall broken by rain followed by four weeks fine weather. No damage by rains, winds or hail. On Sept. 10th a light frost slightly damaged a few fields late oats. More than average amount of summer fallow done; fall plowing, about 25 p.c. The best year since 1887.

**SHOAL LAKE, Man.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50, barley 45. About equal amounts sown on breaking, summer fallow, spring plowing and fall plowing. Spring showery, warm growing weather; summer dry and warm in early part, showery with some thunderstorms August and September; fall fine until October, then variable. No damage from summer rains except to late oats, which were rusted. Fall rains wet grain in stook and stack and spoiled sample. No damage by frosts or hail. Where grain was very ripe during harvest, it was shelled consider-

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ably by wind. Unusually favorable conditions for growth this season, and more than usual rain in fall. Great dearth of threshing machines. Rather more summer fallow than usual, increasing every year; not much fall plowing done owing to heavy harvest and scarcity of hands.

**BIRTLE, Man.**—Wheat 28 bus., oats 50, barley 40, flax, none. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-third; summer fallow, one-third; spring plowing, one-sixth; fall plowing, one-sixth. Spring fine, dry and warm; summer medium, warm with opportune showers; fall fine cutting weather, but wet for stacking. Slight damage done to poorly built stacks by fall rains. No loss by frosts, winds or hail. Unusual shortage of oats. Good amount of land in summer fallow; fair amount fall plowed.

**WINNIPEGOSIS, Man.**—Wheat 25 to 30 bus., oats 50 to 75, barley 30 to 35. About half sown on spring plowing, half on fall plowing. Spring very wet; summer hot and wet; fall cold with snow and rain. Spring rains caused some farmers to sow less grain. Fall rains very bad, farmers could not plow. No damage by frosts or hail. Winds knocked down half the grain, keeping it from properly maturing. Summer rains blundered breaking and other improvements. No summer fallow; about half fall plowed. Would suggest that the Government or the C.N.R. have ditches dug from the railway to the Mossy River, as the road stops the water from getting away, and spoils some good farms.

**ETHELBERT, Man.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 50, barley 35, no flax grown. Sown on spring plowing, one-half; fall plowing, one-half. Very heavy rains in spring, spoiling some potato crops; frequent rains and rapid growth during summer, but no damage; heavy fall rains, Sept. 21st about one foot snow. No damage by fall rains. No loss by frost or winds. Ten acres crop damaged by hail. Very little breaking was done, owing to rain; no summer fallow this season; about 1,000 acres fall plowed.

### Assiniboia.

**MOOSOMIN, Assa.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 45, very little barley and no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 35 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 20 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 5 p.c. Spring dry; summer wet from June onward; fall wet, snow and rain. About 20 p.c. of crop damaged by snow and rain. No damage by frosts, wind or hail. A good deal of summer fallow; very little fall plowed.

**WHITEWOOD, Assa.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40, barley 35. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, one-third; spring plowing, one-fourth; fall plowing, one-fourth; unplowed stubble, none.

Spring early and dry; summer warm and showery; early part of fall broken by snow and rain, followed by fine weather. Some damage occasioned to grain in stook and stack, but considerably remedied by subsequent fine weather. No loss by frosts, winds or hail. About the usual amount of summer fallow; not over half usual amount of fall plowing.

**GRENELL, Assa.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50, barley or flax, none. Sown on breaking or backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 20 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, 35 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 5 p.c. Spring rather dry; summer hot and wet; fall fair but for two heavy snow storms; no loss from rains, winds or hail. Summer fallow, about same amount as usual, in better condition; much less fall plowing than last year.

**WOLSELEY, Assa.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 70, barley 50, flax, very little grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-quarter; summer fallow, one-quarter; spring plowing, one-quarter; unplowed stubble, one-quarter. Spring fine, dry; summer good growing weather; fall broken by two snow-storms and some rain, followed by four weeks good weather. Slight loss by fall rains. No damage by frost or winds. One hail storm, slight damage. About one-half of next year's crop will be on summer fallow; balance on spring plowing and stubble.

**SINTALUTA, Assa.**—Wheat 33 bus., oats 70, barley 45. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 30 p.c.; summer fallow, 40 p.c.; spring plowing, 10 p.c.; fall plowing, 5 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 15 p.c. Spring very favorable for seeding; summer showery and warm; a good harvest, with latter part snowy and rainy. Wheat damaged perhaps a grade by fall snow. No loss by frost, wind or hail. Summer fallow not quite as great as last year; fall plowing never a factor in cultivation of this district. The best year in the experience of the oldest settlers.

**INDIAN HEAD, Assa.**—Wheat 32 bus., oats 60, barley 45. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-sixth; summer fallow, one-third;

or wind. Five p.c. damage by hail in July. Two-thirds of land for next year's crop summer fallowed; no fall plowing; considerable new land broken. Not much more than a third of the grain is threshed. Many fields of wheat yield 40 bushels per acre.

**SWIFT CURRENT, Assa.**—No crops except roots grown within 90 miles of this place.

**MAPLE CREEK, Assa.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40, barley and flax, none grown. Sown on summer fallow, one-fifth; spring plowing, one-half; fall plowing, one-tenth; unplowed stubble, one-fifth. Spring inclined to be dry; good rainfall latter part of June and July, August very fine; Sept. wet, Oct. very fine. Harvest delayed and slight damage during September. Light frost during latter part of September, doing slight damage. Wind shelled grain a little. Hail in a few localities, doing serious damage in one or two cases. Very little summer fallow; one-fifth land fall plowed.

**ARCOLA, Assa.**—Wheat 29 bus., oats 60, no barley grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 15 p.c.; summer fallow, 20 p.c.; spring plowing, 20 p.c.; fall plowing, about 30 to 35 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 12 to 15 p.c. Spring, first month dry, then good showers; summer, showery and favorable; fall, first week favorable, then two weeks rain, last three or four weeks very fine. A little damage to grain by fall rains, but a good deal better than was expected. No loss by hail or winds. No frosts to do damage. Twenty-five p.c. land summer fallowed in good condition; not more than 20 p.c. fall plowed. Taking everything into consideration, this has been an A 1 season.

**YELLOW GRASS, Assa.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 60, no barley grown, very little flax. The entire crop grown on breaking and backsetting. Spring dry and hot up to latter part of May; summer very wet; Sept. wet, fall rains doing a little damage to stooks, but wheat better sample than expected. No damage from frosts or winds. No hail in our locality; considerable south and east of here. Wire worm affected crops on heavy land; light lands all right. Next year will

**SALTCOATS, Assa.**—Wheat, 33 bus., oats 65. Sown on breaking and backsetting, about one-sixth; summer fallow, one-fourth; spring plowing, all oats and barley; fall plowing, about one-tenth; unplowed stubble, one-twentieth (farmers here do not like this method). Spring fine with enough rain to make good seed bed; summer ideal growing weather; early wheat secured in good condition, snow Sept. 22, doing some damage, followed by rain, then splendid weather for a month. No damage by frosts or wind. One slight shower of hail to the south, but not much damage. Rather more fallow than last year, condition good; not so much fall plowing as last year; more new land broken than a year ago. It is not possible yet to give a correct idea of average yields, as half the threshing is not done in the district.

#### Saskatchewan.

**WEST SASKATOON, Sask.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50, very little barley and no flax sown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-fourth; summer fallow, one-fourth; spring plowing, one-fourth; fall plowing, one-fourth. Spring, showery and warm; summer, plenty of rain with some very hot weather; very heavy rains and snow during September. No damage by winds or hail. Frost on Aug. 17th, damaging late wheat; all early sown wheat grades No. 1. About one-third more land summer fallowed than last year; a lot of fall plowing done. Many new settlers coming into this district, breaking up large quantities of land.

**ROSTIERN, Sask.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50, barley 45, flax 18. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-quarter; summer fallow, one-tenth; spring plowing, none; fall plowing, balance; unplowed stubble, none. Spring early and warm with good rains; splendid weather in June and July; fall exceptionally fine weather, three days' rain in Sept., none later. Some frosts, but not much loss; no wind in this country; one local hailstorm, but not great damage. About one-eighth land summer fallowed; 25 p.c. fall plowed. Farmers should not wait for stook threshing, but stack as soon as fit and build good stacks. Scarcity of machines has retarded threshing.

**DUCK LAKE, Sask.**—Wheat 27 bus., oats 38, barley 25, flax, none. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-third; spring plowing, one-third; fall plowing, one-third. Spring fine; summer too much rain for hay crop; fall fine. No damage from spring or fall rains. No damage by winds or hail. About August 20 we had frost and snow, causing a good deal of the wheat that was not cut to be frozen, and the remainder to be tough. A great amount of breaking ready for oats. Farmers are pushing mixed farming, and drawing of hay prevents much fall plowing; sometimes they are a little too late in seeding in the spring.

**BATTLEFORD, Sask.**—Wheat 27 bus., oats 65, barley 40, no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-eighth; summer fallow, one-eighth; spring plowing, three-quarters; none on fall plowing or unplowed stubble. Spring fine, plenty of rain; summer fine for crop sown early; Sept., rain and snow; Oct. fine. No damage by rains. No loss by winds or hail. Frost on Aug. 22 damaged some grain, but very little; hard frost Sept. 20, but not much grain then standing. About one-eighth land summer fallowed; spring plowing is the custom here. This is a fine district for grain and cattle. We are 90 miles from the railroad, but if a line would come through Battleford we would be all right. I have heard from a man to-day who has just finished threshing, and one field turned out 45 bushels to this acre.

#### Alberta.

**CARDSTON, Alta.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 50, barley 40, no flax. Sown on breaking, 50 p.c.; summer fallow, 25 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing and unplowed stubble, none. Spring showery and cold; summer rains about right, good haying weather; very good threshing weather, no fall rains. No damage by winds. Slight damage by frost about Sept. 10th; slight loss by hail about middle of July. One-quarter of land summer fallowed; about 8,000 acres broken this season; about 500 acres plowed this fall. We have had a very good season, and have a surplus of fine wheat and oats, for which we would like to have better market facilities.

**MAGRATH, Alta.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 45 to 60, barley, not much grown, flax not grown. Sown on breaking, one-half (all done spring of 1901); summer fallow, none; spring plowing, one-quarter; fall plowing, one-quarter. Spring late, cold and wet; summer almost perfect; fall cold, with heavy rain in fore part of September, perfect weather later. Slight damage to late grain by fall rains. No loss by hail, frost or wind. Very little summer fallow, as so little land is as yet broken; about one-third of land fall plowed. We do not backset here, as we get good crops from the fresh aod.

**LETHBRIDGE, Alta.**—Wheat 30 to 35 bus., oats 35 to 65, barley 26 (little grown); flax 38. Sown on breaking, 85 p.c.; fall plowing, 15 p.c. Spring cold and backward, rain 17 days in June; summer warm; beautiful fall, Oct. finest month in the year. Not quite sufficient summer rain to mature crop. No damage by spring or fall rains. No damage by frost, wind or hail. A number of ranchers lost their hay by prairie fire. About 5,000 acres breaking; large amount of fall

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plowing has been done. This has been the first season here for farming to any extent, and its being this only large area of irrigated lands in Canada, I will give a full report of crops grown under irrigation next season.

**CALGARY, Alta.**—Wheat, very little grown, almost all frozen; oats 60 bus., barley, very little grown, all frozen. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-quarter; summer fallow, one-tenth; spring plowing, one-half; fall plowing, one-tenth; balance unplowed stubble. Spring showery and cold; summer quite wet and very cold; Sept. wet and cold; Oct. very fine and dry. Rains caused crop to be late. No damage from winds; slight damage from hail east of here. About one-eighth land summer fallowed, and one-quarter fall plowed. Farmers should sow on summer fallow only, which would almost invariably mean a full crop even in dry seasons.

**RED DEER, Alta.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 65, barley 35, no flax grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-third; summer fallow, one-tenth; spring plowing, one-half; fall plowing, one-tenth; none on unplowed stubble. Spring late, wet and cold; summer continued cool wet weather until latter part of June, snow on June 5; fall wet until Oct., then beautiful weather. Spring rains kept land too wet for plowing, causing late seeding; fall rains delayed stacking, no damage reported. No damage from winds. About Sept. 20 some late oats (probably about 10 p.c.) were touched by frost. About 300 acres haled out. Not much summer fallowing (about 10 p.c.) done here yet; fall plowing in excess of any previous year, fully half the plowing for next year's crop being done.

**LACOMBE, Alta.**—Wheat 30 bus., oats 50 to 60, barley 45 to 50, practically no flax. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 to 25 p.c.; summer fallow, 1 p.c.; spring plowing, 50 to 70 p.c.; fall plowing, about 15 p.c. Spring wet; summer wet; fall, except for a few weeks, very wet. Spring and summer rains made land too wet and too much growth of straw; considerable damage by fall rains. Twenty p.c. of crop knocked down by wind and rain; practically no damage by hail. No loss by frosts except perhaps a little late in fall on late sown lodged grain. An early fall of snow caught some grain. Land summer fallowed, about 10 p.c., good condition; 40 p.c. more fall plowing than during any previous year.

**WETASKIWIN, Alta.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 60, barley 40, flax none (about half the grain threshed). Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-quarter; summer fallow, one-eighth; spring plowing, half; fall plowing, one-eighth. Spring fairly early, frequent rains; summer warm generally, rain plentiful; snow Sept. 22, lying about eight days, with one-fourth grain not cut; good weather afterwards. Small percentage of grain damaged in stook by fall rains. No serious frost; late grain generally frosted. No material damage by hail; no loss by wind. One-eighth land summer fallowed; very little (perhaps 10 p.c.) fall plowed.

**STRATHCONA, Alta.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 50, barley 35, flax, practically none grown. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-tenth; summer fallow, very little; (too wet last year); spring plowing, three-fourths; fall plowing, very little done last fall; unplowed stubble, about one-tenth. Spring fairly dry and warm; rained nearly every day during summer, keeping crop growing very late; fall a little broken, but not bad on the whole; rains knocked down some crop and snow Sept. 23 did considerable damage. Frost damaged late grain early in September. Very little wind. Hail in some localities early in the season, loss to a few being total. Very little breaking or summer fallow done on account of rains; not much fall plowing, but more than last year. Very bad hail storms occurred early in the season, being worst in town, but cleaning out about 20 farmers.

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spring and fall plowing, one-sixth; unplowed stubble, one-third. First part of seeding very wet, dry later; summer showery and warm; fine weather for cutting, snow about Sept. 22, staying for about 10 days and damaging any uncut oats. Stacks slightly damaged, stooks uninjured. No loss by frosts, hail or rain. Summer fallow not quite up to the usual amount, but in first-class shape; small amount fall plowed on account of weather. Will likely be a large amount sown next spring on stubble, which owing to the moisture in the land should be all right.

**BALGONIE, Assa.**—Wheat 25 bus., oats 40, barley 30. Sown on breaking or backsetting, one-half; summer fallow, one-quarter; spring plowing, very little (mostly for oats); fall plowing very small; unplowed stubble, one-eighth. Spring warm and dry; summer showery and warm; snow in Sept. delaying harvest, but followed by very fine fall. No damage from rains or winds. South of here frosted grain is general this year, frozen late in August. Considerable damage by hail in same district. About a third more summer fallow than last year, and in splendid condition.

**REGINA, Assa.**—Wheat 35 bus., oats 70, barley 40. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 to 25 p.c.; summer fallow, 35 to 50 p.c.; spring plowing, 5 to 10 p.c. (oats only); fall plowing, none; unplowed stubble, 20 to 35 p.c. Spring dry and fine; summer showery and warm; Sept. to Oct. 10th rain and snow, fine later. Grain in stook slightly bleached; small damage to poorly built stacks. No damage from frost except in very small district south-east. No loss from winds. Less than 5 p.c. affected by hail. Summer fallow about same amount as usual; very little fall plowing, as farmers do not believe in it; great deal of breaking. Have reason to believe there will be marketed 1,500,000 bushels of grain tributary to Regina.

**MOOSE JAW, Assa.**—Wheat 33 bus., oats 45 to 80, barley 25 to 40 (only small quantity grown). Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 65 p.c.; spring plowing, 5 p.c.; fall plowing, 5 p.c. Spring favorable; summer lots of rain; fall favorable to Sept 2nd, followed by rains and snow, delaying operations and losing one or two grades on wheat. No damage by frosts

be first test of summer fallow, which is in good shape; very little fall plowed. This district is new, and this has been our first crop, mostly on breaking and summer fallow.

**WEYBURN, Assa.**—Wheat 28 bus., oats 65, barley none, flax (very little), 20. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-half; summer fallow, one-eighth; spring plowing, very little; fall plowing, one-eighth; unplowed stubble, one-quarter. Spring dry and warm; summer damp; Sept. wet, Oct. fine. A little damage by rains at stacking time. No damage by frosts or winds. About eight farmers were completely haled out and others partly haled; estimated loss, 2,000 bushels out of a 200,000 bushel crop. Summer fallow done in good condition; fall plowing nearly all done. The crops from fall plowing this year have been good, and owing to this fall being similar, farmers have plowed all possible. This is practically the first crop for Weyburn. We have a fine class of settlers and more are continually coming. Those with crops this year are greatly pleased.

**CARNDUFF, Assa.**—Wheat 20 to 28 bus., oats 50, barley 40, flax 15 to 20. Sown on breaking and backsetting, 20 p.c.; summer fallow, 30 p.c.; spring plowing, 25 p.c.; fall plowing, 20 p.c.; unplowed stubble, 5 p.c. Spring dry; summer showery and warm; fall broken with rain and snow. Attack of rust in August. Grain damaged by rains during threshing season. No loss by frost, wind or hail. Acreage in summer fallow is large, and the increase in breaking reaches 20 p.c.; very little fall plowing; expect a good deal to go in on stubble.

**NORTH PORTAL, Assa.**—Wheat 27 bus., oats 60, barley none, flax 15. Sown on breaking and backsetting, one-eighth; summer fallow, one-half; spring plowing, one-eighth; fall plowing, one-eighth; unplowed, one-eighth. Spring very dry and windy, summer, good growing weather and rain just when needed; first part of fall very wet, last part dry and cold. Late wheat bleached by fall rains. No damage by frost or winds. Belt one mile wide and three miles long nearly one-fourth destroyed by hail. Threshing delayed on account of rain, but done in good shape later. About one-half land for crop summer fallowed; some breaking; no fall plowing, spring plowing depended upon. The season has been an ideal one; crops not heavy, but very good; rains a little late for heavy crops.

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Our dressmakers make these waists to measure, and we require from one to three days in which to fill your orders. If you prefer, we shall be glad to send you samples of the goods, but be sure and tell us the style and color you wish. Give your waist, bust and collar measurements when ordering, as also length of sleeve inside. Our terms are cash with order in every instance.

No. 381.—Fine Sateen Waist, black, red, sky and green, tucking over shoulders and down centre of back, unlined. Same made of Cashmere, lined, \$1.50.

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No. 382.—Fine Sateen Waist, black, red, sky and green, plain back and front, unlined. Same made of Cashmere, lined, \$1.55.

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No. 383.—Plain Black Lustre Waist, with tucking over the shoulders, plain back, button front, lined.

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No. 384.—Cashmere Waist, black, navy, sky, cardinal, cream, old rose, and heliotrope, closed at the back, with tucks forming box plaits, lined throughout.

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No. 385.—Fine French Flannel Waist, fancy patterns, closed in the front with Norfolk plaits, laid on, lined throughout.

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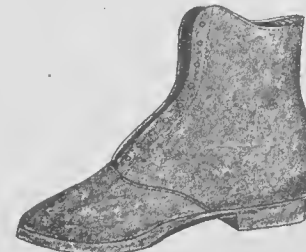
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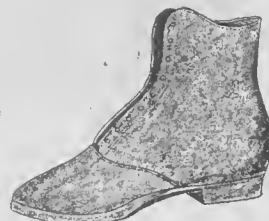
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All felt, laced, good quality, warm, comfortable and durable. Marvellous value at the figure. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price, \$1.70. Postage 20c. extra.



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## The North-West Entomological Society.

The third annual meeting of this society was held at Lacombe, Alta., on November 9th, 1901. The chair was taken by the vice-president, Rev. M. White. Many letters were received in support of the meeting, among them being a letter from Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, giving kindly advice to the young people of the newly formed Lacombe Field Club, and a letter from C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories. Mr. Peterson expressed particular satisfaction at the number of the agricultural societies throughout the Northwest Territories which had decided to encourage the Entomological Society by affiliating with it, and he added that if agricultural societies would more generally support such institutions with their funds and influence they would more nearly fulfil the objects contemplated in the law under which they were organized.

The chairman, after some opening remarks, called upon the president of the society, Percy B. Gregson, for his address, which we give as follows:—

Gentlemen,—We have now completed the third year of our existence as a society, and as it is customary to review the progress made during the preceding year and to consider what good we have done, thus taking stock, as it were, of our conduct, we may gain some light on the course we should adopt in the forthcoming year. In this vast new country, a society like ours, to become popular, has to enlist the sympathy and interest of the settler, and to do that it must give a reason for its existence and must show that its labors are identical with the farmer's welfare. When this is clearly understood, the society becomes a popular organization, and this is one of the reasons why we have our annual meetings. The chief work of the society is to study and to help the farmers themselves to study the life habits of the insects of this country. The time has passed when such a study was looked upon as an evidence of lunacy, and I believe we shall see within the next few years the introduction into every school in the country of a system of nature study. The young people must be encouraged to take an active interest in the subject. The study of insects, as well as of wild plants (including weeds) is emphatically one which develops the powers of observation and tends to make us all brighter men and women.

Some idea of the practical value of this subject to the farmer may be formed from the fact that the damage done by insects last year to the farming and gardening industries in North America amounted to many millions of dollars, and a glance presently at the list of injurious insects for 1901 will show that the Territories are sharers in this great loss. Farmers as a rule are wide awake enough to anything which threatens their pocket, though it is strange how indifferent many of them seem when their crops are threatened by insects or weeds. I have in mind cases which have occurred this year of a farmer planting and re-planting twice a field of cabbages which had been destroyed by the red turnip beetle, when a few cents worth of hellebore (1½ oz. to a pailful of water) would have saved the original crop. Also of farmers who lost their entire turnip crop through the diamond back moth, when by a timely use of the same remedy they would have saved every turnip. Farmers are just as culpable in the matter of weeds, indeed, I have met with one man who was growing stink weed in his garden as a choice flower.

The question, therefore, now comes: "How does the society assist the farmer?" In answering this, let us see what we have done. The society has, in addition to the branch devoted to the study of insects, a branch for the study of botany—a few words will show the necessity of this. It is our province to work out the history of insects from their life, so as to observe their habits.

Some farmer, let us suppose, sends me a live insect in a tin box, which he has found eating up his turnips. Now the knowledge that a turnip belongs to the cruciferous family enables me, if I cannot get turnip leaves, to get some wild cruciferous plant (say the prairie rocket or tansy) to feed the insect on, to reverse my illustration—I find an insect eating the prairie rocket and I therefore know that some day he may become a pest of the turnip or cabbage. What, therefore, we have done has been to attend farmers' meetings when requested, and speak on insects or weeds. There have been about seven of these addresses, besides some written addresses, given during this year at different places.

Secondly, the society has distributed to every agricultural society (except to those quite recently affiliated with us) a collection of ripe seeds (in little labeled bottles) of nearly every species of noxious weeds within the Territories. This should prevent any one growing them as ornaments, and will enable any farmer by applying to the secretary of the agricultural society to see what sort of weeds he has in his seed grain.

Thirdly, the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. Jas. Fletcher, has offered two prizes (standard works on entomology) to the young folks of Lacombe district for (1) the largest collection of insects, and (2) the best collection of noxious and beneficial insects. The society has supplemented these prizes by a cash prize of a dollar for the best collection of wild plants (including noxious weeds). There have been several young competitors. Prize No. 1 has been won by Master Benj. H. Howell, of Lacombe; prize No. 2 by Master Dalton E. Tipping, of Waghorn, and that for wild flowers and weeds by Miss Lucy McLellan Howell, of Lacombe.

Fourthly, a field club has been formed of some of the young folks under the society's auspices for entomology, and by the example these young people set many of the prejudices against insects will, it is hoped, be dispelled. For instance, with what horror the dragon fly is often regarded. We hear them called "devil's darning needles," and that they will sew up little boys' eyes and ears; and we hear of caterpillars and beetles that they will bite, and many other similar prejudices exist. These prejudices really are harmful, because they lead our young folks astray, and on account of these prejudices many insects are ruthlessly destroyed which should be preserved, and on account of them, too, our young folks conceive a distaste for studying their habits.

Fifthly, the society has distributed gratis to non-subscribers quite a number of copies of The Nor-West Farmer, a paper which should be taken by every farmer in the country. In addition to this, the secretary of the society has written many scores of personal letters of advice on noxious insects to farmers.

Within the last year several agricultural societies have become affiliated with, i. e., become supporting members of the Entomological Society. This is particularly acceptable, because our object is to benefit the farmer. We are bound up with his welfare and we welcome most cordially every such reciprocation of our efforts. The names of the affiliated societies are: Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Red Deer, Innisfail, Olds, Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw and Central Saskatchewan. These, in return for their financial support and influence, have the right to claim addresses from the society at their institute or other meetings. The funds (\$1 membership fee) we receive and which are generously supplemented by an annual grant from the Territorial government, are devoted wholly and solely to developing the work of the society—not one cent being paid to any officer of the society. In fact, the balance sheet generally shows a deficit, which is met by the president personally. This, then, is some outline of what the society has done.

Let us now turn to the next part of our programme, "How shall we pro-

ceed in the future " I think that the course I have just outlined should be further pursued. Every feature of it, particularly that of encouraging the younger people, can, I believe, be extended with benefit to the country. Addresses will be given willingly whenever requested by affiliated societies. Further prizes will be offered for competition, and these competitions will be thrown open to the young folks throughout the Territories, as suggested by The Nor-West Farmer. With regard to the schools, I may say that the teachers in the Lacombe school are actively interested in the work of the society, and the trustees of that school give every encouragement, and we hope to extend this interest to teachers in certain other schools next year. Personally I invite every one (teachers and their pupils and farmers and their young folks are especially welcome) to come to my residence and inspect under supervision the collections of the society. There, besides many beautiful insects, they will see represented very many of the noxious and beneficial insects from all parts of the States and Canada and learn the remedies.

More agricultural societies will next year be invited to affiliate with this society. This, as Mr. Peterson observes in his letter, is also a step in the right direction and in accord with the spirit of the law under which the agricultural societies are formed, and in harmony with the sentiment of the Department. Perhaps it is too Utopian, but my wish would be that every settler in the country should know what the society exists for, and that every agricultural society should be affiliated with it. The distribution of collections of weed seeds will be extended, and a collection of named pressed noxious weeds themselves will gradually be prepared for each affiliated agricultural society.

By the help, too, of kind collectors I am endeavoring, though much pressed for time and means, to form collections of named noxious and beneficial insects for distribution in the same way. I want every troublesome insect sent in to me for that purpose every year. The society will provide the cases and pay all postage. It would be my wish to start a museum of weeds and insects with every agricultural society and school in the Territories. There is now prepared the first of such collections of weeds, which I beg that the secretary of the Lacombe Agricultural Society will now accept and keep ready (near the collection of weed seeds) for public reference. A case of insects will also shortly be ready for him, and it will not be my fault if there is not also next year the founding of similar collections at the Lacombe school. On my return from England next March we will arrange our plans.

Turning our attention now to the insects of 1901, I wish first to thank the secretaries of several agricultural societies, many farmers throughout the Territories, and T. N. Willing, the Territorial Weed Inspector, for their very valuable reports on the insects they have noticed.

### NOTICEABLE INSECTS OF 1901.

Undoubtedly the most conspicuous feature of the year throughout the whole of Central and Northern Alberta, from Olds to Edmonton and east into parts of Saskatchewan, has been the myriads of dragon flies. In the early part of the year we were threatened with an unusual plague of mosquitoes. The flooded sloughs teemed with their larvæ, but very soon after the appearance of the perfect mosquito the dragon flies appeared, and during July and early August immense numbers filled the country, and in many parts (noticeably in the Red Deer and Lacombe districts) they literally exterminated the mosquito on the wing. Nothing but good has ever been recorded of the dragon fly; in fact, their mouths are not adapted for eating vegetation, their larvæ and pupæ live wholly in water and in both stages are active, their food being larvæ of mosquitoes and other soft-bodied aquatic insects.

Of a different nature is another re-



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markeable occurrence of the season throughout the Territories from far south of Calgary, and reported by T. N. Willing, F. H. Wolley-Dod, and residents in Prince Albert, Grenfell and elsewhere, has been the very large number of caterpillars of the Painted Lady butterfly (P. cardin). The favorite food of these caterpillars is thistle (including, let us be thankful, the Canada thistle), the blue bur and pasture sage. Warbles this spring were decidedly more numerous than last year, and the deaths of many cattle in the early part of the year were, I believe, accelerated, by, if not directly traceable to, this pest. On one carcass I counted 175 distinct warbles.

The horse bot fly has also been very troublesome. I might suggest here the trial of a simple remedy for this, which was published some few months ago by The Nor-West Farmer. Bruise some tansy and make an infusion of the juice, i. e., tansy tea. Give the horse some of this tea in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening, and a complete cure will, it is said, be effected. The tea will kill the bots.

The diamond-back moth (P. cruciferarum) has been again very abundant in all parts of the Territories, seriously injuring many turnip and cabbage crops. From the presence of parasites in considerable numbers last year there were hopes that this pest would not be troublesome this year, but every turnip and cabbage field neglected becomes a simple breeding ground for this insect.

Some turnip and cabbage crops in the vicinity of Lacombe also suffered from the red turnip-beetle (E. adonidis). In certain instances the beetle and its larvæ consumed the plants completely to the ground, leaving no trace even of the stems. This beetle is reported also from many other parts of the Territories and is a widespread pest.

The Colorado potato-bug (D. decemlineata) is gaining headway. They are reported from Calgary, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Walsh, Moose Jaw, and other points. The winters are not fatal to

this pest, which passes that season com-  
posedly in the pupae state.

Another pest of the potato fields more  
troublesome, this year than last is the  
wire-worm—chiefly (so far as I have  
observed) the hard shiny larvæ of the  
"Daddy Long-legs" or crane fly (Tipu-  
la). From average samples of potatoes  
taken by me I found 10 to 25 per cent.  
affected by this worm. Reports of this  
trouble are general from all parts of the  
Territories.

Damage by root maggots, of various  
kinds has also been conspicuous this  
year. I have noticed it in my own dis-  
trict, and it is reported from several  
other parts of the Territories as far as  
St. Louis (Saskatchewan). Cauliflow-  
ers, cabbages and turnips were all about  
equally the sufferers. The growers of  
these vegetables seem to have some diffi-  
culty in coping with this pest.

T. N. Willing reports the larvæ of the  
cabbage butterfly (P. protodice) as hav-  
ing been rather abundant in gardens  
around Regina. Here and there the lit-  
tle active turnip flea-beetle (H. strio-  
lata) has been destructive to young  
turnips.

On foliage trees Mr. Willing men-  
tions the tent caterpillars of both species  
(C. Americana and C. disstria) as hav-  
ing been abundant in Assiniboia, and I  
observed a considerable number of the  
latter variety on the aspen poplar in the  
Red Deer district. I found many  
were parasitized by tachina flies, and I  
hardly think trouble will be given by  
this pest for a while. Aspen poplars  
also suffered in early spring from the  
pallid aspen beetle (G. pallida) and the  
disagreeable larvæ of the striped cotton-  
wood beetle (L. scripta), the pest of  
other growers, again attacked willows  
on river banks, and in Regina maples  
suffered from the box elder bug.

Of fruit trees the black currant in gar-  
dens around Regina is reported to have  
suffered from the currant worm.

Cutworms, which must not be con-  
founded with wireworms, from which  
they are in every way distinct, have  
again given considerable trouble  
throughout the Territories.

With regard to grain, there have been  
several complaints of injury to the young  
plant in first blade, the blade wilting away.  
In two cases (both of oat crops) which  
I went to see, the damage was the work  
of a wireworm of the same genus  
(tipula) as that affecting the potatoes,  
though a different species.

Mr. Willing mentions some talk by  
farmers of wheat being slightly damaged  
by an insect, but a report of a more ser-  
ious nature comes from St. Louis (Sas-  
katchewan), where rye has suffered ap-  
parently from a stem midge larvæ,  
which fed within the stem about 1 to 2  
feet above ground and deadened the  
straw before the heads filled. Several  
farms, it was said, bore evidence of the  
presence of this pest, the heads and  
straw turning white and dead six weeks  
before harvest.

I made some mention last year of the  
liability to which we, in a new country,  
were always subject—the arrival of new  
pests. There are this year two abso-  
lutely fresh pests to be reported, both  
of them beetles. One (T. attenuata) I  
have found in large numbers on rasp-  
berry canes, and the other (D. testacea)  
on French beans and other garden stuff.

After the close of the discussion con-  
sequent on the address, Howson P.  
Foulger, of Urquhart, near Lacombe,  
and Dr. A. E. Jamieson, of Lacombe,  
were elected members of the society, and  
the officers of the society for 1902 were  
elected. The officers for 1901 were re-  
elected, with the exception of W. Wen-  
man (one of the council), who has left  
the country, Mr. Foulger accepting office  
in his place.

Miss Lucy McL. Howell was then  
presented with her prize from the chair-  
man, and the books for prizes Nos. 1  
and 2 were selected.

Acknowledgements with many thanks  
to several donors to the society, of in-  
sects, were then recorded, and the re-  
port of the council and the auditor's re-  
port read, and the interesting proceed-  
ings terminated.

### Territorial Institute Meetings.

The Department of Agriculture of the  
Territories has decided to hold a series  
of institute meetings throughout the  
district lying north of Saskatoon to  
Prince Albert, and also at certain points  
in Western Assiniboia and Southern  
Alberta not previously covered. The  
following is the order of the meetings  
in question: Macleod, December 9th;  
Lethbridge, December 10th; Medicine  
Hat, December 11th; Maple Creek, De-  
cember 12th; Prince Albert, December  
10th; Saskatoon, December 11th; Osler,  
December 12th, and Rosthern, Decem-  
ber 13th.

Under the Territorial Agricultural  
Societies Ordinance one of the most  
important duties of such societies is the  
organization of meetings for the discus-  
sion of subjects of interest to farmers.  
In fact, no society can now receive a  
grant for membership without having  
held at least two institute meetings dur-  
ing the year.

The Department has a special object  
in view in organizing the meetings in  
the Saskatchewan district, namely, to  
discuss with farmers the advisability of  
bringing into the district a shipment of  
grade swine for feeding purposes. Re-  
presentations have been made to the De-  
partment, asking to have such a ship-  
ment made, somewhat along the lines of  
the scheme that was carried out  
along the Calgary & Edmonton line last  
year. It is stated that there is a scarcity  
of store hogs particularly in the vicinity  
of Rosthern and Hague, to consume the  
screenings and inferior grains of this  
year's enormous crop. If the Depart-  
ment finds that there is a general desire  
on the part of farmers for departmental  
action, and that satisfactory arrange-  
ments can be made with the transporta-  
tion company and land corporations in-  
terested, it is understood that an effort  
will be made to obtain in Eastern Can-  
ada, as soon as the spring opens up,  
several carloads of superior store pigs,  
which will then be sold to the highest  
bidders by public auction, subject to a  
low up-set prices at the most important  
points north of Saskatoon. The De-  
partment was asked to have this ship-  
ment made during the present fall, but  
it was considered that accommodation  
available on the farms would be such  
as to render winter feeding anything  
but a profitable venture, and it was,  
therefore, decided to postpone action  
until the coming spring, and in the  
meanwhile to ascertain the views of the  
farmers interested.

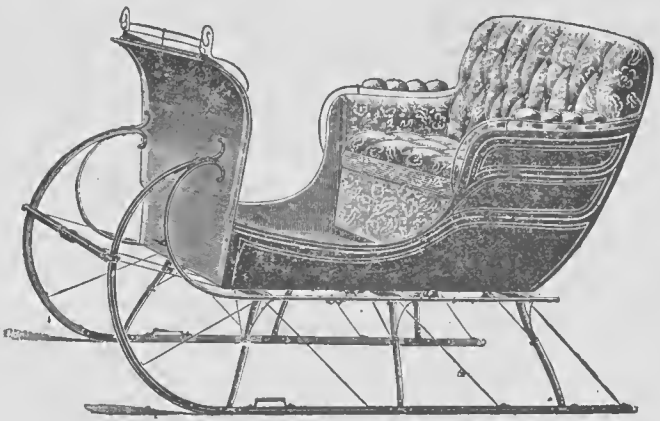
### Curious Water Effects in Idaho.

Prof. Israel C. Russell, of the U. S.  
Geological Survey, is at present exam-  
ining the great lava-covered plain of  
Southern Idaho, through which Snake  
Run has cut its deep canon. Many  
creeks and rivers rising in the moun-  
tains on both sides of this plain lose  
their waters as they enter upon the per-  
vious surface. These percolate under-  
ground to finally reappear in great  
springs far down the canon walls. Some  
of the streams from these springs are  
literally large enough to float a steam-  
boat. It is the object of the Geological  
Survey to locate the course of these  
underground waters beneath the  
drought-stricken region and to indicate  
where, by deep wells, water may be had  
for the cattle or sheep which, for lack  
of water, are unable to graze over the  
barren area. There are many tracts of  
fertile land embracing thousands of  
acres which by use of waters now flow-  
ing to waste might be made into pro-  
ductive farms and orchards. This in-  
vestigation is part of the general study  
of the water resources of the country,  
and the maps prepared will add to the  
series exhibiting the probable depth and  
character of the waters beneath the sur-  
face.

Crops about Moose Jaw have been  
very good this year. Threshers report  
an average wheat yield of 35 bushels or  
over. Some farms have run about 40  
bushels to the acre.

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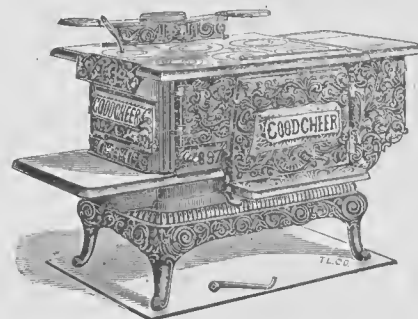


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Thomasboro, Ill., Aug. 17, 1898.

Gentlemen.—This wagon is over thirty years old, owned by Mr. Grindley, of Morrison  
& Grindley, Thomasboro, Ill. Has been in constant use. The tires have been reset but  
once—load 54 bushels and 20 lbs. corn on cob.—MORRISON & GRINDLEY.

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they have met with unusual success in every part of the country, and many have been  
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thoroughly convinced that the pills are worthy of all that can be said of them. They  
are sold at a price within the reach of everyone and it is well to have them in the  
house in case they should be wanted, thus avoiding the delay of sending for them  
while the patient is actually suffering. Six boxes for \$5.00 or \$1 per box

**F. O. MABER CO., Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

## Layout of Farm Buildings.

Jos. R. Tucker, Shoal Lake, sends us the following notes with reference to his plan: "The total area dealt with is 5 acres. The shelter belts cover  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres and the yard a quarter of an acre, three-quarters of an acre for hay pen, etc.; garden, quarter of an acre, lawn and wood yard quarter of an acre. The roads serve the purpose of head lands for cultivation of tree belts. The garden is long and therefore well suited to horse work. There is a maximum of sunshine to stables, a minimum to implements, milk-house and ice-house. A settler using this plan would the first year put up small wing of house and small stable. He would break and backset for west shelter belt or part of it, also fire-break all round. The second year he would plant the west belt and prepare the north belt. Stables, etc., could be added as wanted or a barn in place of stables if desired. If wanted to thresh straw against stable part of the west shelter belt could be cut out leaving room for several settings, but at the risk of letting in snowdrifts. Snow would naturally drift through the

come to be very much a gamble. The best of seed has been imported from both west and east year after year and the general result has been that not enough oats have been grown to feed the horses on the farm. Rust is ruining the oat crop, and for a considerable distance out of the Red River Valley the same trouble has been felt. Some have alleged that too late sowing was to blame, but we have heard of cases this year in which the very earliest seeding got worse rusted than the later. There are 200 acres of oats at Rosser reported to be so rusty as to be not worth the threshing.

Such being the case the question comes up, What can we get to take the place of the oats? There is really nothing equal to oats as horse feed, but as they are becoming pretty regularly a failure through rust, we must try something else.

From Farmers' Bulletin 139 of the U. S. Government we learn that the proper name of the grain called here spelt is really "emmer." Spelt is awnless and the grain is set on in a more straggling way, as shown in the illustration and is softer than emmer.

hardier plant every way. It also resists drought and rust to a great extent. Emmer is raised largely in five provinces in Russia, yielding an annual product of about 16,000,000 bushels. It is also grown extensively in Switzerland and more or less in other European



Fig. 2.—Emmer.

countries. In Europe both spring and fall sown varieties are cultivated, being especially advantageous for using upon the poorer soils. Its main recommendation is its capacity for making headway in almost any kind of soil or climate. Small quantities of spelt, or, as we should call it, "emmer," have been sown by a good many farmers round Winnipeg from seed supplied by W. G. Douglas, and the returns for the peculiar season of 1900 were favorably reported on. This season's reports so far as yet heard from are still more favorable. J. Speers, Griswold, had 24 bags from 58 lbs. sown. John Parker, Blythfield, James Galbraith, Rosser, and several farmers in Springfield report well of it. Galbraith is reported as having a yield of 90 bushels per acre. F. McMillan, Springfield, had 600 bush-



Fig. 3.—Spelt.

els from 7 acres. A farmer down in Quebec got 18 lbs. from Mr. Douglas, and though the season down there has been very dry he had 280 lbs. from his sowing and is well satisfied.

The South Dakota experiment station tried spelt against barley as feed for sheep. Their yield of the new grain was much greater, but the sheep could not take so much profit out of it as from barley. On the other hand, Robert Barker, Winnipeg, says that one bushel of the new grain is, to his mind, as good as two bushels of oats as horse feed. It stays longer with them than light oats. We expect that on fuller trial it may be found most profitable to grind it before using it as feed for general stock.

Loss of Appetite and General Debility are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Advt.

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There are usually two grains in each spikelet of the emmer and it is a much



Fig. 1.—a, Spelt; b, Emmer.

trees till undergrowth develops. It would, however, lodge harmlessly in the calf pen."

Editor's Note.—By keeping the area a little larger the snow would collect harmlessly between the shelter belt and the buildings, but there is a risk of the yards getting flooded with melted snow for months. Some way of keeping the snow outside the shelter belts would avert this risk, and there are farmers who have succeeded in doing this even in very exposed situations. Henry Nichol, of Brandon, has a row of willows about 30 feet out from the shelter belt; the space collects the snow and grows potatoes, etc., in summer.

## Emmer or Spelt.

A good deal has been said within the last year or two as to the profit from growing "speltz" as stock feed instead of oats or barley. This question seems to gather importance every year. In the Red River Valley more especially, the growing of oats as horse feed has

## A New Departure.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.



Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my bearing was absolutely necessary."

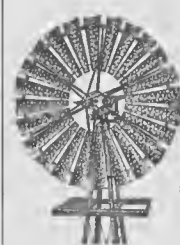
"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada. (Advt.)

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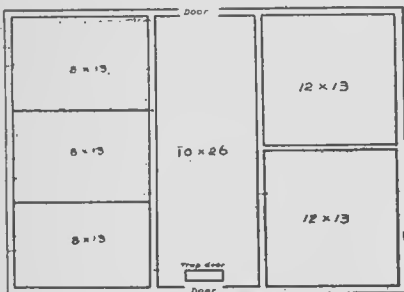
## A Complete Farm Granary.

The great increase in crop area in the west and the greater difficulty there will be in getting the crop handled by the railways makes it more important than ever before that farmers have good granaries. We have pleasure, therefore, in giving our readers an illustration and plan of a very complete new granary erected this season on his farm by W. A. Card, Glenboro, Man. The building is 18 feet high and 28x40 feet on the ground. The walls are of stone 2 feet thick. It has a cottage roof with a cupola 8x20 feet and 7 feet high. A passage-way 10 feet wide runs through the building. The floor is raised to the height of the bottom of a wagon box, so that bags can be easily taken from a wagon backed up to the doorway and dumped through a trap-door in the floor, close inside the door, into the receiving hopper, which holds 100 bushels. On one side of the passage-way are two bins 12x13 feet each and on the other side three bins, each 8x13 feet. Then over the passage-way is a bin 10x10 and 6 feet deep. The other side of the elevator leg are two hopper-bottom bins, each holding 100 bushels of grain. Spouts run down the side of the passage-way for filling bags, which can then be run out on a track to the wagon, all on the same level. The pit and pit walls (except the sides which are built of stone from the bottom of the pit to receive partitions on each side of the passage) are done with Arnold cement. Five inches of good gravel was first put in the bottom of the bins and well tamped down so as to raise



FARM GRANARY WITH ELEVATOR, ERECTED ON HIS FARM BY W. A. CARD, GLENBORO.

the bottoms above any possible soakage, then four inches of cement was put on in two coats. The first coat was two inches in thickness and 1 to 5 in strength. The second coat was also 2 inches in thickness but 1 to 3 of good gravel with sand enough to fill the spaces. When dry, a trowel coat, 1/2-inch thick, was given, 1 to 3 in strength, of cement and good sand. The granary is furnished with a good elevating plant which is run by a small horse-power. Spouts deliver the grain into any bin.



GROUND FLOOR OF GRANARY.

The elevating machinery was supplied by the Waterous Engine Works Co. and runs so nicely that a pony of 800 lbs. can run it easily. It works most satisfactorily. To make this a model granary, Mr. Card would need to add some kind of cleaning apparatus, but as it stands it is perhaps the best farm granary that we know of.

## Shipping Grain under Minnesota System of Inspection.

In our editorial columns we recently gave what good commission men admit is a very reliable review of the methods of marketing grain so far as they apply within our western inspection district. We have since gone into the question of handling tough or smutty wheat. Below we give liberal extracts from a pamphlet issued by the state grain inspection department of Minnesota. Duluth is its principal point of export inspection, though large quantities, of wheat especially, are inspected at Minneapolis. So perfect has the Minnesota system of inspection been made as the result of nearly twenty years of grading experience that a large proportion of the crops of Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, and still further west, are put through the same channel. For this reason we think it will be useful to furnish our readers with the following extracts, from which our own producers may gather useful hints.

## ADVICE TO COUNTRY SHIPPERS.

1. When you are prepared to ship make a written request of your station agent to furnish your cars, stating how many, for what purpose and the day you will load them. At least a week's notice should be given. Before ordering cars, be sure you are prepared to haul and load the grain on the day designated, otherwise you will have to pay a penalty for each day's delay.
2. Before loading the cars, be particularly careful to sweep them clean, then cover all cracks with lath or pieces of shingle to prevent leakage in transit. See that the end and side doors are securely fastened.
3. If you put in grain of more than one grade, separate them by a tight partition across the car. Never load poor grain on

the bottom of the car, nor attempt in any way to practice deception. The inspectors are sure to find it, and under the rules the whole lot is graded by the poorest found in the car.

4. Never load a car above the grain line, which will be found marked inside the car. Many shortages in weight occur from such overloading.

5. Decide positively and early the commission firm to whom you will forward your grain. Select only a reputable and well-known firm. If you are unacquainted with such, ask the advice of your local hanker or any reputable merchant of your town.

6. After the car is loaded, report same at once to the station agent, giving him instructions where and to whom you want it consigned and the number of bushels loaded into the car.

7. Get a receipt from the station agent, showing the name of the shipper, destination, amount of grain (more or less) and the name of the consignee.

8. Take this receipt to your local hanker or some good merchant and draw on your commission merchant in advance for at least two-thirds of the full local value on the day of shipment.

9. Notify your commission merchant at once, advising him of the shipment, giving car number, kind of grain and the grade you think it is entitled to, and particularly advise him if you desire him to call a reinspection, if it fails to grade up to your expectations. Also give him your home post-office address.

10. Your grain can be sold in advance of shipment if you so desire. This is sometimes profitable in enabling you to take advantage of a high market. This is termed selling "to arrive." To do this, wire or write your commission merchant to sell your grain to arrive, stating the amount and kind of grain. You will have the privilege of fifteen days from date of sale to ship from country points and of delivering single cars as they arrive.

11. Request your commission merchant to forward to you in all instances a state certificate of grade, and one of weight, when he

renders you an account of sales.

12. If you ship your grain through a local elevator to be loaded into cars for your account, examine the cars carefully after they have been loaded, and make sure that you are getting the same grain that you placed in the elevator. Mistakes in loading are sometimes made, intentional or otherwise, and what may often appear to be wrong inspection at terminal points, can be attributed to method of loading at point of shipment.

13. Beware of travelling agents who solicit shipments under the plea that the firm they represent can get better grades than other firms, or have some mysterious advantage over other commission houses. No firm has any advantage over any other one in the inspection. All are treated alike and the inspector knows absolutely nothing as to the shipper of the grain, or to whom it is shipped. When a travelling solicitor makes such representations avoid him as you would a pest-house, and feel sure that a firm which employs such agents is an unsafe one to ship to, or to entrust your property with.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

It has grown to be such a common practice to shift the responsibility for all the wrongs and grievances in the grain business on to the inspection department that it is only fair play to allow the inspectors to talk back once in a while. It is the purpose of these remarks to show some of the difficulties met with and answer some of the questions frequently asked concerning the grading and dockages at the terminal markets.

The grading of grain never has been nor can it ever be made perfectly satisfactory to all parties. The producer is apt to think his grading and dockages too severe, while the consumer takes the opposite view. To adjust these differences state inspection was established, rules were adopted and assuming that the rules are right and fair, the inspectors must live up to them regardless of sentiment.

There are all kinds of people to please in this business. When crops and prices are good people are usually satisfied. When poor there is apt to be dissatisfaction and unreasonable criticism. Politicians are also inclined to take advantage of such conditions and stir up trouble in order to catch votes.

Inspectors are naturally desirous to please. The intention is to interpret the rules as liberally as possible, but the standard must be adhered to. The reason why Minnesota grades have enjoyed confidence over those of other markets is because eastern and foreign buyers have found them uniform and reliable.

Commission men are as a rule good judges of grain and rarely fail to get their customers as high a grade as possible, by calling for survey and reinspection if necessary.

Many cars are received with poor wheat at bottom, sides and ends. This ought to be stopped—it does not pay. We are compelled to handle such cases without gloves so as to put them down.

Blue-stem wheat still continues to be sown in preference to Scotch (Red) Fyfe. Blue-stem yields more, but is of inferior value to Fyfe.

The inspection of grain is not a mathematical science, but a work of judgment, guided by fixed rules and standards with sufficient latitude to permit the inspector to apply his judgment in dealing with each case. It is difficult to always tell the line of demarcation between the grades and from that most of our difficulties arise. These can only be adjusted through the rules for reinspection and appeal. In all such cases it is the rule to give "the benefit of the doubt."

Robt. Pogue, of Beaver, threshed 1,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat off 20 acres, an average of 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. Pogue states that this is correct and is ready to substantiate its truth.

Public Opinion is strong in favor of Pain-Killer. For over sixty years the foremost household remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, and all howel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c. Advt.

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With movable head, arms and legs, nearly 2 feet high, with rosy cheeks, red lips, blue eyes and curling golden hair, fashionably dressed in silks and satins, beautifully trimmed with lace, velvets etc. She has also slippers, stockings and underwear. **Given for** selling at 15c each only 16 handsome old-fashioned Finger Rings set with sparkling imitation Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, etc. **they sell like hot cakes.** Write for Rings, sell them, return \$2.40, and receive this lovely Doll postpaid. **The Best Co., Box 816 Toronto.**

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**NEW LIFE REMEDY CO.**—Many thanks to you for the lovely Dishes and Silverware I received, they are very handsome, I beg you to accept my thanks, I will do all I can to introduce your Pills.

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**NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dear Friend:**—I received the dishes today. I am more than delighted with them, I cannot express by letter my many thanks to you for them. You are highly esteemed by me for an honest, reliable company that will do as they agree.

**MRS. GERALD REID, Lynedoch, Ont.**



### Trees and Tree Planing.

By Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, Ont., at the Forestry Convention, Brandon Exhibition.

To the prairie settler the subject of trees and tree planting is one of special interest, no matter what his occupation be. The stockman can find no cheaper, shelter than that afforded by the woods. For the gardener and horticulturist trees are an absolute necessity, as he can raise very little unless he has the ground fairly well protected from the violent winds and extremes of heat and cold which we experience in this country. The grain grower requires material for fencing and fuel. Every one acquainted with the prairie is struck by the monotony of the landscape, which can only be permanently relieved by the growth of trees.

#### SOIL.

In establishing a plantation or shelter belt, the first essential feature is to have the soil in proper condition. If the ground is not well prepared and deeply worked, it is a waste of time and money to bother with trees at all. The soil on the prairie is naturally very hard and compact, the result of years of exposure to rain, wind, etc., till now it is in such a condition that it can hardly be penetrated by the deep-rooted plants. The maxim of the tree-planter should be: "Follow nature as closely as possible." If we look at the soil in the natural forest, what do we find? On the surface there is a layer several inches thick made up of leaves and decaying matter, forming a thick mulch over a subsoil rendered comparatively loose and porous by the constant growth and decay of the tree roots, thus allowing air and moisture to penetrate to a considerable depth, which seem to be so essential for the healthy growth of trees. The object of the tree planter should be to get his soil to resemble as nearly as possible that in the forest, and in this way give his young trees the advantages they would experience were they growing under natural conditions. This can only be done by thorough and deep cultivation. For planting small seedlings the soil should be in about the same state as for a root crop, for seeds it, of course, would necessarily have to be brought into a finer condition.

#### VARIETIES.

In this country the difficulty is to get varieties, which are both hardy and rapid growers, especially as a first start. Where shelter is already afforded by bluffs or other natural formations, then more tender varieties may quite safely be set out. The tree planter here is greatly handicapped in his choice of species, having comparatively few hardy trees of economic importance to select from. But some which have been found successful are rapid growers and produce a fair quantity of wood. The further west we go the difficulty of securing hardy trees increases proportionately, many varieties native to Eastern Manitoba, and which attain to fair proportions there, cannot be grown profitably in Western Manitoba or Assiniboia, such as the basswood, hornbeam and scrub oak.

The selection of varieties depends upon the character of the soil, situation, elevation and local climatic conditions, and also largely for the purpose for which the plantation is being set out, whether for ornament, shelter, fuel supply, etc. Such trees as the ash, elm and cottonwood would never stand being set out on a dry sandy soil and if a marshy or damp spot is to be planted trees which grow naturally under such conditions, as tamarac, willow, and some of the poplars should be used.

The condition of soil, elevation, rainfall, etc., are so varied throughout the west that hard and fast rules cannot be laid down to cover the whole country, the conditions in each district will have to be studied separately and different systems of management prescribed. In Eastern and Southern Manitoba, for example, the elevation is much lower and the rainfall higher than, say, in Western Assiniboia, where the conditions for tree growth are much less favorable, and the number of hardy trees far fewer, and it can easily be understood that one system of management could not be employed to fullest advantage in both places. In many parts of Manitoba fairly valuable hardwoods, such as oak, elm and ash, attain to a considerable size, making just as rapid a growth as do the individuals of the same species in the eastern provinces. These trees may and probably will play a most important role in such districts. Going further west the limit of growth of oak and basswood is soon reached, and the forester will have to rely on some of the more rapidly growing varieties of poplar and maples. Some of the conifers, as Scotch pine, white spruce and tamarac are hardy, practically all through the west, and excepting the birch, naturally grow on dry soils, and may therefore come into favor in the drier portions. Still, it will hardly be practicable to grow these trees on the open prairie without first establishing a certain amount of shelter by planting pioneer and nurse trees of the most hardy varieties, under the protection of which the more tender kinds may be introduced later.

#### COLLECTION OF MATERIAL.

Any one intending to plant any extent of land in trees should, if they wish to obtain the best results, collect their own seeds and raise their own seedlings. There are many reasons why this is the most advantageous course to follow. First, The seed of our native oak, elm, maple, etc., can be most easily and cheaply gathered throughout the greater part of the country, and the digging of seedlings from the forest and the subsequent handling entails a considerable outlay of time and labor. Second, Nursery-grown seedlings are much better adapted to planting out than are those taken from the bush, as they have been raised under more exposed conditions, they have a more compact root system, having been grown in well-cultivated soil, and if the nursery is situated near the place where the plantation is to be made, the seedlings will not sustain any severe shock owing to change of soil or climatic conditions.

In starting a plantation one of the main points is to get good healthy, well-formed young trees, and it is as a rule difficult to find such plants in any numbers in the bush. If, however, it is wished to set out only a few trees, the seedlings may be most cheaply obtained from the woods, but care should be taken to get those growing in the most exposed situations, as they will be in better shape to stand being planted in an open position than those taken from under the shelter and protection of the older trees. Most people make the mistake of getting their trees too large. Of course, the reason is easily understood; trees are comparatively slow growing, and small seedlings require some years before they are of sufficient size to be of use, for shelter or ornament.

#### SMALL TREES ARE BEST.

Taking everything into account, small trees from one to two feet high are to be preferred. First, Because the expense in handling and planting is very small. One hundred yearling trees can be set out for what it would cost to plant one or two trees that are two to three inches in diameter, and the expense is an item of considerable importance. Second, The small trees may be dug and handled with comparatively slight loss to the roots, and consequently do not require to be pruned or trimmed back after planting. Larger trees cannot be moved without losing a large amount of the smaller roots, and consequently the tops have to be cut back

in order that the remaining roots may not be over-taxed in supplying water to the leaves and branches. This pruning and trimming requires both skill and time, and if anything is done carelessly, the whole work is more than likely to prove a failure. In handling small seedlings, the percentage of loss in transplanting is practically nothing if the season is at all favorable, while in setting out large trees, even if the work is done most carefully, the risk of losing many is very great. Raising one's own seedlings on a small scale is a work entailing very little expenditure of labor or expense. One pound of maple seeds contains about 14,000 seeds, from which at least 700 healthy seedlings may be expected, which will be ready for planting out the following season. Sufficient seedlings to plant up an acre at the rate of 3,000 per acre may easily be raised at less than \$1.00 per 1,000.

#### THE TIME TO GATHER SEEDS.

The time to collect seed depends upon the variety. The first tree to ripen seed is the elm, the seeds of which are ready to pick the end of May or beginning of June. Birch comes next, the catkins ripening towards the end of July. Both these seeds should be sown soon after picking, as otherwise the germinating percentage is greatly decreased. The ash and maple ripen in the fall, the seed of the latter often hanging on the tree throughout the winter. The ash may be sown in the fall, as otherwise it often lies dormant in the ground for a whole season. The maple should be thoroughly dried and stored over winter, and sown after all danger of late frosts is over in the spring.

Some of these varieties produce seedlings fit for transplanting in the second year. The maple has given best results when planted as a seedling one year old, provided they are strong and healthy; the older and larger the trees the greater is the risk of losing them after planting. For raising the seedling, a fairly well-sheltered piece of ground should be selected. If large numbers are to be grown they may be sown in rows far enough apart to allow of horse cultivation, but if only a few hundred are required, a small bed may be preferable. Birch and elm may require to be left in the nursery bed for two seasons before being fit to set out in the permanent plantation. The willows and poplars are best propagated from cuttings, and these as a rule may be set out at once in their permanent position, without first standing out in the nursery row.

#### PLANTING.

In order to secure well-shaped trees, and for other reasons also, it is necessary when using small plants to set them out fairly close together, say at the rate of 3,000 per acre. This allows each tree a growing space of something more than 14 feet square. The advantages of close planting are many: First, It induces the young plants to make a rapid height growth in an endeavor to obtain as much light as possible, the only source of light being from above it, being shut off from the sides in consequence of the trees standing so closely. Second, The cost of cultivation is greatly reduced, as in a few years the shade from the young trees becomes so dense that weeds and grass are choked out. Third, The trees shading the ground prevent the sun's rays from striking directly on the soil, and indirectly prevents evaporation of moisture. In the fall the leaves covering the ground form a mulch which increases year by year, and it is not long before natural forest conditions are established.

#### GROWING ROOTS OR POTATOES.

The practice of growing a crop of roots or potatoes between the rows of trees during the first, and perhaps the second season also, is one which I think can be profitably adopted in this country. The expense of planting and cultivating the trees can easily be paid from the potato crop. The chief feature recommending this practice is that

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both require the soil to be in about the same condition to begin with, then they both have to be well cultivated if best results are desired. The cost of establishing a plantation can be very materially reduced in this manner. This is a system which is very generally adopted in many parts of Germany, where large areas of land are annually planted out, and the combination of young trees and potatoes, etc., has been found very successful from a financial point of view. The establishing of plantations is not a very expensive undertaking. From figures kept on the experimental farms, the estimated cost of the time and labor necessary to start one acre is about \$16. This covers the cost of planting and the necessary cultivation for two or three years afterwards. This is merely a financial estimate of the work done, and does not represent an actual cash outlay.

#### VARIETIES TO GROW.

The question as to which varieties to use depends, as I said before, on a number of conditions, but in any case a mixed plantation has many advantages over one made up wholly of the same kind of tree. The various kinds of trees, just as is the case with different grain crops, take out of the soil different proportions of mineral and other plant food, so that more wood can be grown on a given piece of land by having a mixture of varieties making different demands on the soil, than if the same piece of ground were stocked with only one kind. In the case of insect and fungus pests, a pure plantation will suffer much more severely than a mixed one, as the enemies of one kind of tree rarely attack another variety. As far as Manitoba is concerned, insect pests have not so far been the cause of much anxiety, but as the country gets more settled our insect enemies are sure to increase. In Europe the forests often suffer very considerably owing to damage done by insects, and in one place I saw hundreds of acres which a year or so before had been covered by a spruce forest, which now has hardly a stick of timber on it owing to the ravages of a certain caterpillar. It attacked no other trees but spruce, and the few hardwoods and Scotch pine growing scattered through the spruce were unhurt. If, instead of an almost pure spruce forest, there had been a more even mixture with other trees, the loss from the ravages of the insect would have been much less.

#### LIGHT AND SHADE DEMANDERS.

The different varieties of trees are classified by the forester according to their natural habits of growth into two main divisions, viz., those which require a large amount of light, these are known as *light demanders*, and those which will grow under more or less shade, these are called *shade endurers*. In Manitoba the poplar and birches, etc., belong to the former class, while the oak and spruce are in the latter, and would grow under the shade of the poplars and birches, but poplars would never live long under the dense shade of other trees. As a rule, the light demanding trees never cast a very heavy shade, and consequently it would be a mistake to set out a pure plantation of poplar or birch, as they would never shade ground sufficiently to keep down the weeds and grass which always spring up where there is enough light. If light demanding and shade bearing species are properly mixed, the results are much better, the light demanding trees being forced to make a rapid height growth, thus forming straight, clear stems, and in a few years they would outstrip the shade bearing varieties, which would continue to grow as a second or lower story, shading the ground and preventing the formation of side branches on the trunks of the taller trees.

#### THINNING.

As a plantation increases in age, many trees are, of course, suppressed and die in the general struggle for existence. Many of the slower growing trees may be the most valuable, and they must be helped by the forester to hold their own

by the judicious thinning out of the less valuable and faster growing varieties which threaten to choke them out. Thinning, however, will not be needed until six or seven years after planting, but after this regular thinnings may be made periodically without injuring the productiveness of the plantation.

Just exactly what yield of wood one can expect from an acre of woodland in this country cannot very well be estimated at present, as so far planting operations have only been carried on on a comparatively small scale, and principally with a view to obtain shelter more than wood. However, there is no doubt that with such fast-growing trees as the cottonwood, maple and Russian poplars there are many spots on most farms which may very profitably be devoted to raising firewood and fencing material. In the near future, as the country becomes more settled, the problem facing the man who looks ahead is, where will he be able to get the necessary wood for posts and rails? In many parts of the province even now fuel and fencing material is getting extremely scarce, and farmers have to go long distances to obtain the necessary material, which is becoming all the time scarcer and scarcer.

The farmer who, in ten or eleven years, has on his farm a few acres of productive woodlands will be in a practically independent position so far as fencing material and fuel are concerned, and I know of nothing which would tend more to increase the selling value of a farm than a well-stocked plantation. No people are in a position to appreciate better the benefits to be derived both directly and indirectly from the presence of trees than are the settlers of these western prairies, and it will only be a question of a few years now until tree planting becomes general throughout the west.

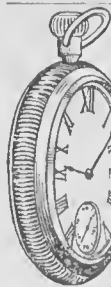
#### Early Rhubarb.

We can have rhubarb pies weeks earlier by preparing a barrel with neither head nor bottom, low kegs, etc. Have the barrels sawed through the middle, and after a hard freeze place a half barrel or a keg over a clump of pie plant and fill all around the roots, inside the barrel, with manure, directly over the roots place straw or forest leaves. Fix as many clumps this way as you please, but six is none too many for an ordinary family. Pile manure all around the outside of the barrels, and fix a slanting cover over them to exclude most of the snow and rain. The object of the slant is to furnish ventilation as well as to shed water. Early in the spring remove the roof, and gradually remove the leaves or straw off the plant and most of the manure inside the barrel. If too dry, water with warm water. You will be surprised at the rapidity of the growth. Delicious filling for pies will be there before you hardly know it. If close to a town you can harvest several dimes from the "barrels" of rhubarb.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

#### Cellar Ventilation.

In a rigorous climate there are few farm houses the cellars of which are secure against freezing without a thorough banking. This banking, as ordinarily done, does away with all ventilation of the cellar, except as is possible through the rooms above. In these cellars there are stored in the winter months more or less fruit and vegetables, among which there is always some decay, the gases from which escape through the rooms above. Such cellars may be efficiently ventilated, if there are opposite windows, in this way: Make a four-inch or six-inch tube of boards to extend across the cellar overhead, projecting through the windows and banking at each side of the cellar with a slide at each end of the tube to be closed in extremely cold weather. Now bore several half-inch or inch holes through the under side of the tube and you will have a good ventilator. If the

windows of the cellar are not opposite, use two short tubes, long enough to reach through the banking and the cellar wall, to be closed by a slide at the end in very cold weather.



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### In Two Generations.

As the cab from the station turned into the leaf deadened drive there arose between Bab and her conscience a final discussion as to the exact manner in which she was to account to her Aunt Barbara for this wholly unexpected Thanksgiving visit. The debate had arisen at intervals ever since her departure from Boston three hours before, but the whirling autumn landscape and the mingled consideration of other matters had diverted the point at issue. Now decision could no longer be deferred, for the gaunt brown homestead among the brown, half dismantled trees was drawing nearer with every stride of the gaunt, brown cab horse, and another moment would bring her face to face with Aunt Barbara and the situation.

Upon two things she was resolved. She would tell Aunt Barbara the truth, and she would not tell her about Phil—not now. The first was imperative as being altogether in keeping with her sterling character and traditions. The second, she had convinced herself, was not the necessary result of the first and certainly not desirable. Aunt Barbara, something in whose temperament as well as name Bab was supposed to have inherited, was always so unhesitating and thorough in her interests.

She would want to know all about Phil, and Bab was not altogether sure that her relative would approve of her part in the episode from beginning to end, especially the end. She had come to Aunt Barbara's for a little quiet in which to rest and think. It was highly desirable that these processes should not be interfered with by a discussion of personalities and motives from the standpoint of one not having an intimate acquaintance with the subtler phases of the situation.

Phil was such a fine, manly fellow, Bab felt, that Aunt Barbara would be almost certain to fall in love with any description she could give of him. She would not understand his worldly, really his almost heartless lack of appreciation of the higher ideals, and, oh, any number of things which to Bab seemed so vital as being the means of a clearer understanding of the deeper problems of life. She recalled how fresh and handsome he had looked yesterday when he told her laughingly that the solution of the vague unguessed would have more attraction for him if it would only tell whether or not Blackbird was going to beat Snowflake in to-morrow's handicap, and how when she rather coldly refused to go and had insisted upon him keeping his engagement with the Castles he had been contrite and left her reluctantly.

She then reviewed for the twentieth time the noble manner in which he had accorded her her freedom when on his return last night she told him that after careful thought and introspection she was convinced that their separate ways of life ran each in lines too distinctly divided ever to converge. There was really nothing that she could tell Aunt Barbara that would not appeal for him either to her admiration or sympathy. Not that she would have had it otherwise—poor old Phil! How pale and handsome he had looked as he left her! He would get over it soon—sooner than she would. Natures like his did. The Castle girl was far more to his taste, and was wild for him and horses and all that. Phil did not care for her a particle, of course; not in that way, but they had been thrown together a good deal of late. Perhaps if they had not been—Well matters might have drifted a little longer. As it was—

Bab leaned back in the cushions and sighed. Then suddenly she sat bolt upright. The cab was turning before the long veranda, and Aunt Barbara herself was standing in the door. Then there came a bustle of surprise and greeting amid which whatever words of explanation Bab had fixed upon took flight like startled sparrows, and she found herself faltering out guiltily something about its being a sombre season of the year and of fearing that her aunt might be lonely on Thanksgiving and not being very well herself, which was not at all what she had intended to say, if she had ever known really what explanation she had intended to make.

Her sun's warm appreciation of the visit and deep sympathy with her drooping health did not add to her peace of mind, and as the day passed and numerous tender provisions were made for her comfort she felt more and more that her position was a false one and that only the whole truth and nothing but the truth would now relieve it.

It was with this end in view that somewhat later she led Aunt Barbara into speaking of her own youth and its trials. She had not expected anything in the way of a romance, for Aunt Barbara was a spinster of whom there had never come to Bab's ears the least hint of a love affair. She had hoped at most that some trifling and half forgotten error in the elder woman's girlhood would open the way to a full confession of her own. But there was something in the tone of Bab's question, or it may have been in the quiet solemnity of the season, that led Aunt Barbara into the sweet bypaths of a vanquished summer.

"Why, yes, my dear," she said, wiping her glasses—they were in the large sitting room at the time—"I have made many mistakes. I make them every day. We all do, I think. When we are old they do not count

so much. The time in which we can pay for them is not so long then, but in youth a mistake, a serious mistake, may lay its burden on many years.

A faint twilight afterglow had come into the old lady's cheek, but Bab, who did not see here just the opening she wanted, gazed away into space and waited. Aunt Barbara looked at her keenly.

"I made one mistake in my youth—I was just your age, Bab—that I have never told any one of before, not even your mother, who was quite young and away at school at the time. I think I will tell you about it, you being my namesake and a good deal as I was then."

Something in Aunt Barbara's voice made Bab look up quickly.

"Oh, yes, aunt," she urged, "please tell me! I'm sure I will understand."

"It concerns a young man I once knew," continued the other, and the hand that was still wiping the glasses faltered just the least bit, "a young man from Boston, who was spending some months with the Cliffords across the river. They don't live there now, though they still own the place, I believe, which was fine for those days, and the Clifford girls were beauties, both of them. I used to visit them a good deal, and it was there I met him—the young man I spoke of."

"He was tall and straight and beautiful. He used to ride over here on his horse, and I have never seen any one who could ride as he did. He was a perfect picture of health and manliness, and he was as good and noble as he looked."

Bab caught her breath the least bit and unconsciously rocked a little. A memory of Phil rose before her as she had once seen him riding with Clara Castle.

"They tell me that I was considered handsome at that time, and I suppose he must have thought so, for he came almost every day, even from the first. Afterward he came still oftener—two or three times a day—but that was not until I had—until we were engaged in November."

The old lady hesitated a little, and took up some work which she had laid aside.

"Oh, Aunt Barbara! And you have never told any one all these years?"

"No, dear, I have never told any one before. Our mother was dead, you remember, and father seldom at home. I was a quiet girl and fond of reading, so I did not make confidants easily. Of course the Clifford girls suspected, but I don't think they ever really knew the truth, either of them. I don't think they ever did—even Clara."

Aunt Barbara seemed debating this question with herself for a moment, unmindful of her listener. Then she resumed steadily: "We were only engaged two weeks—two weeks to a day. The Westfield races began on the day our engagement ended."

Bab started and her hands closed tightly about the arm of her chair.

"I have told you how handsomely he rode. I suppose his love for horses had something to do with it. I have never known anyone so fond of them. He was perfectly wild about the races and wanted me to go. The Cliffords were going, he said, and he would take Clara and me in a little dog cart that he had brought with him from Boston. I did not care for such things, and then I had been brought up something of a Puritan and did not believe in any form of racing. I remember when I told him that how he laughed—and kissed me." Aunt Barbara's voice broke a little at this point, but a moment later she resumed evenly: "He said that horse racing was not wrong unless you bet on it, which he never did, but a noble sport, and that there had been chrisot races in Bible days."

The speaker paused and Bab felt that she ought to say something at this point, but the words refused to come.

"He urged me for as much as an hour," resumed the speaker, "but I had made up my mind about it, and would not change. Not that I blame myself for that, for I was as honest in my opinions as he was in his, and it was right that I should live up to them. He said so, too, but the next day he asked me if I would care if he went with Clara Clifford to the races. I said no and that of course he must take her, as he had promised. I really made myself believe for the moment that I would not care, but I know now that I did and that I must have cared a great deal even when I told him to go. I am sure that I did, for I could not treat him quite the same afterward, though he stayed until evening and kissed me twice when he went away."

Aunt Barbara removed her glasses again and started as if to wipe them, but the thin hands did not obey very well and she let them rest wearily in her lap.

"On the next day came the races and he did not see me until late that evening, for they had to start early and could not get home until dark. It was a very long day to me. I have known many lonely days since, but none quite so long and lonely as that first one. I was sorry more than once that I had not yielded and gone and tried to imagine over and over again that I had done so and how it would have seemed to be there. I imagined him all the time with Clara, who, as I told you, was a very lovely girl, and thought what a handsome couple they were together, and once I went to a place where I had often been with him, and there I cried a little. I was ashamed and choked back the tears. I think now that perhaps if I had let them come I might have done differently when he came over that evening. Keeping my sorrow in that way made my heart bitter, I suppose, for in the afternoon I decided, after thinking it over, that if this was the beginning our married life could never be a happy one because of our different tastes and views. And when he came in the evening I told him that, and I think I really thought so at the time, though I know now that I was jealous of Clara and angry at myself for not going."

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"Oh, Aunt Barbara! And did he let you go?"

"Yes, my dear; he did then. He would not believe me at first, but when he saw I was determined he held out his hand and said, 'Very well, Babbie—he always called me that—and then he went away, and I never saw him look so rare and handsome as he did in that last moment. I know now that he believed I would think differently next day. Thanksgiving it would be, just 30 years ago to-morrow. But that night your grandfather came down from Boston, and said that he was going on a long trip to the West Indies, and that I might go with him. So I went to the West Indies, and when he rode over on Thanksgiving morning early I was gone."

"Aunt Barbara! How could you?" The girl had leaned forward and taken the elder woman's hands.

"I don't know, Babbie, dear, I am sure. It was a great mistake to be so hasty—a great mistake, Babbie, and I have spent the rest of my life trying to imagine how it would have been if I had not gone, just as I imagined that day of the races how it would have seemed to go. He would have made me a good husband, for he loved me and was true and genuine. But he was proud and impulsive, too, and my going away hurt him. I never saw him after that, for inside of a year he married Clara Clifford, who, I know now, had been in love with Philip all along."

"Philip!"

"Yes, my dear. I always called him Phil, and I think you would have loved him yourself. Bah, he was so tall and handsome and fresh looking."

Bab does not remember now what she was about to reply to this opinion, for at that moment there was a knock and the maid entered.

"A gentleman to see Miss Barbara," she announced briefly.

Both women rose hastily as a tall form followed close behind the maid into the room.

"Phil!"

They had uttered the name together, but the younger woman did not know that the cider had spoken, for a pair of strong arms were about her, and Phil's lips close to hers were saying:

"I have come down for Thanksgiving, Bab, and you cannot send me back to town, you know, for I have a place of my own across the river."

When a moment later she had struggled free from him, her face was aglow, but she said calmly:

"This is Philip Goodwin, Aunt Barbara. We are engaged to be married."

The old lady's cheeks had whitened, but they caught and reflected Bab's crimson as she extended her hand.

"I knew your father very well," she said gently. "I should have known you anywhere."—The Wisconsin Agriculturist.

### An Early Thanksgiving in Emerson.

The following short sketch of a Thanksgiving dinner in Emerson during the early days appeared in the Waltham (N.D.) Mountaineer, and may interest some of our readers:—

In the early days of the history of Emerson, a town in Manitoba bordering on the state of Minnesota, a worthy German immigrant and his wife kept a small boarding house. They were honest people and kind hearted, and their home was the abode of many young men who came to Emerson to improve their fortunes. Near by this boarding house lived two neighbors, whose yards adjoined, one a furniture man and the other a trader. Now, the trader had a number of fowl, amongst which was a splendid turkey—a bird that caused the mouth of many a man to water as Thanksgiving day drew nigh. The trader's fowls would fly over the fence of the furniture man, much to his annoyance, and he would "shoo" them back with chunks of mud or any old thing handy.

One day he unfortunately flung the leg of a chair at the unwelcome visitors—and as the turk stood neck and shoulders higher than the rest, the chair leg, acting like a bar-shot, bit him on the neck. With a "gluck" he fell over and expired—and the furniture man was a murderer, at least he acted that way, for he hid the corpse until darkness had overspread the land.

At the other end of the town dwelt a bachelor in a shack, a wag in his way, a good fellow, always ready to help a lame dog over a stile. To him the guilty one went for advice, taking with him the innocent victim of his wrath. Says he, "Bach, I've killed P's turkey, and as we are not on the best of terms, he'll think I did it through malice; help me out, old boy, and don't let on who did it." "Never mind, I'll fix that part all right; you go home and don't worry over it, but await developments."

Now turkeys were a scarce article in Emerson in those days, and boarding house keepers were not always able to procure the toothsome bird. Such happened to be the fix our German friends were in at the approach of Thanksgiving. Geese, ducks and chicken were to be had in plenty, but Thanksgiving turkey was out of the question, at that boarding house, at least. What was their surprise, Thanksgiving morning, on opening the door, to find a beautiful bird with a note attached, asking the worthy people to send out and invite the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Methodist ministers to come and partake of the beneficent gift, and that the donor would be there to help them eat it. So the invitations were sent out and in due time the holy men arrived with whetted appetites, as

they lived considerable distance out of town. The dinner was served and all "went merry as a wedding bell." The trader meanwhile, had missed the pride of his flock and was making diligent enquiries as to his whereabouts, but could find no trace of the truant one. Along about dinner time, however, a note was received, stating that if he wished to find his turkey he should go down to the boarding house, as the preachers were having a "blow out." Down he went with feelings sadly ruffled, and sure enough found the four divines busy picking the bones of his departed bird. His entrance was abrupt, and being asked to sit down and help them eat, he felt like knocking the stuffin' out of everything. He accused the people of stealing his turkey, and threatened the whole crowd with legal proceedings, and it was not until explanations were made and the note produced that he said it was a practical joke. Many Thanksgivings have passed since then, and several of the actors are dead. The "Bach" left Emerson a few years after and has never been heard of since, but there are still a few old timers left who remember the fun they had listening to the ministers tell about eating Parker's Thanksgiving turkey.

### Stern Winter is Coming.

By Prairie Foam.

The muskrats have built up their dwelling,  
And piled it quite high in the fen,  
Stern Winter is coming, it's telling,  
So hunt up your fur coat again.

The geese, in long lines, have gone south-wards,  
Away, down to Mexico's shore.  
'Twill be long months before they fly back-wards,  
To reach Manitoba once more.

Well lined, with dry leaves, is the bear's den,  
Of acorns, this fall, he had no lack,  
Yet last week he was out at my hog pen,  
I trust he may never come back.

In the shelter, the humpy backed cattle,  
Stand dreaming of pasturage thick,  
On account of the wet I had a battle,  
To get enough hay for a rick.

On the straw-stack the chickens crowd fear-  
less,  
They ought to be getting quite fat,  
The boys, at the threshing, were careless,  
Wasting more than sufficient for that.

Now hurry and raise a high wood pile,  
Ere February buries the "slash,"  
For in wood, hand to mouth is a bad style,  
And with green, your wife won't make  
good hash.

The moon had a halo last evening,  
We soon may be looking for snow,  
The pump was fast frozen this morning,  
It soon will be forty below.

### Yon Side the \*Gowden Gate.

Is't a lightsome, cheerie warld,  
Wi' pleasures unco sweet,  
Are its honors and its riches  
Strewn lavish at yer feet?  
Tho' the path be braw and lovelit—  
Life free frae want and hate—  
Yet sic things will a' seem sma'like  
Yon side the Gowden Gate!  
Is't a dreary, weary warld,  
A rugged, thorny road?  
Dae ye sometimes feel deject?  
Bowed down beneath yer load?  
A' yer toil will soon be over,  
Then trusting, pray and wait,  
For a rest in peace is promised,  
Yon side the Gowden Gate!  
Are ye left alane and helpless,  
Wi' neither kith nor kin?  
Dae ye ken baith cauld and hunger,  
Or feel the ban o' sin?  
Look ye up through clouds to sunshine,  
Rise frae yer sorry state!  
For be sure a Friend will greet ye,  
Yon side the Gowden Gate!  
Are yer 'een a' weet and weary  
Wi' weepin' for the bairn  
That the Faither gathered tae Him  
Awa frae pain and hairm?  
Dinna mourn sae waeft', mither,  
Just trust a wee and wait,  
For the bairn will meet ye smilin',  
Yon side the Gowden Gate!  
Are ye near the gloomy valley,  
And feart tae tak' the road?  
Is yer hairt a torn wi' terror,  
Tae leave this life's abode?  
Pit yer hand intil His strong ane,  
He'll never say "too late,"  
But He'll tak' ye gently wi' Him,  
Yon side the Gowden Gate!

—A. S. Alexander.

\*Golden.

Pyny-Balsam cures all coughs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-Balsam sells more widely every year. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Adv.

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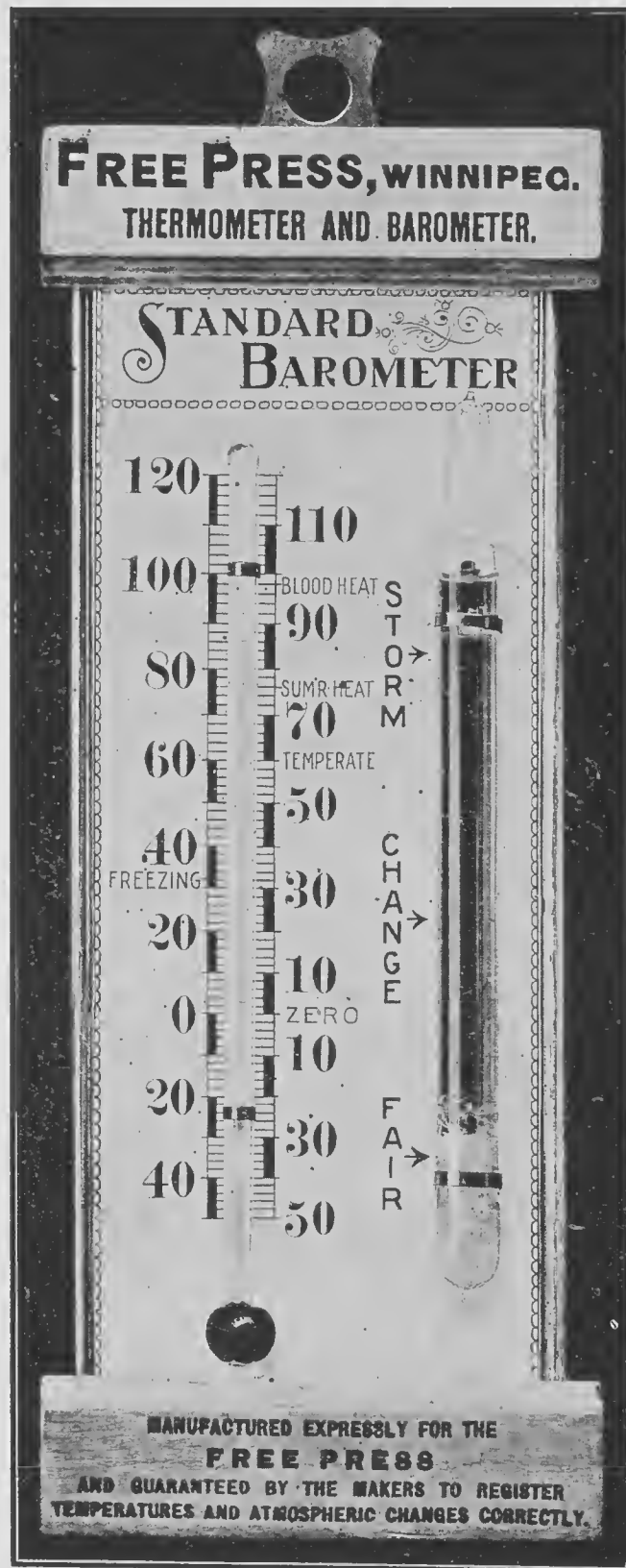
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Send \$1.00 to FREE PRESS, Winnipeg, and receive WEEKLY FREE PRESS for one year and above instrument. New subscribers will be given balance of the year free.

When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

## Some Other Day.

Some other day take time to fret;  
To-day much work is waiting,  
And it will tax your wits to get  
It done; so cease berating  
The evil chance that makes you strive  
With never cause for crowing,  
Or else your worry will deprive  
Your toll of any showing.

Some other day take time to grieve,  
For joy is waiting near you,  
But if you'll moan 'twill surely leave,  
And hapless come to grieve you.  
Put off the tears, on with the smiles!  
Give mirth its jolly inning,  
And trust that in life's rich defiles  
You'll somewhere make a winning.

Some other day, if not to-day,  
The cares that vex us sadly  
Will in the distance fade away  
And peace dwell with us gladly;  
So lift those drooping lids and eyes,  
Good comrade, make profession  
Of healthy faith, be wise, be wise!  
Keep up with the procession!

## Letter From an English Farmer Boy.

Just for a little variety we give here a letter from an English farmer's boy descriptive of rural life in the south of England, where the "squire" and the "parson" are still a power in the land.

"My father is a farmer. From the land-owner or 'squire' he rents 300 acres, for which he pays annually \$5.00 an acre. The work of the farm is done by laborers hired by the year. Our house is in a small village; is of red brick, two stories high, with four large rooms downstairs and six above. On three sides of it are the farm buildings enclosing a large open yard. In front of the house is a pleasant lawn sloping to a brook at its foot.

"The laborers live near, in smaller houses, also of brick, and form two dwellings under one roof. Most of the laborers are married. The unmarried men are generally in the cities, or in mines and factories. We pay each sixteen shillings, about four dollars a week. Most laborers have one or more pigs

we may buy sugar and stamps, molasses or valentines, candy or crackers. The last though is an American word, we usually say 'biscuits.'

"I often go with father to the market town where the monthly fairs, or sales of cattle and sheep are held. The sheep are placed in pens, but the cattle stand in groups on the streets, while the buyers pass among them. By noon the animals have been driven away and the streets on the occasion of the annual fair are filled with laborers, their wives, sons and daughters. For on May Fair Day, their day off, their great time of rejoicing has come. Formerly the farmers hired their help at this fair, but at present little hiring is done here. Not business but pleasure brings the people here. The young people like each other's company. Soon they go in pairs to see the 'wax works,' sometimes the 'wild beast' show and always the merry-go-round and the shooting gallery. Here in Hereford are raised large quantities of turnips to feed live stock, and the hoeing of turnips is done largely by gangs of Irishmen who travel through the country for that purpose.

"I have taken much pains to learn about your conditions in America and have come to think that while you have more elbow room, and perhaps more money than we have in England, yet we have most fun. Everybody here has enough to eat and wear, and do not work so very hard either. And what jolly times we have! We chat with the men and play with the boys on the village green during the long summer evenings. In the winter we take part in debates, read many newspapers aloud and hear many remarkable stories around the fire in the blacksmith's shop. I wonder if it would pay to exchange our fun for your elbow room?"

Thos. Dyke.

Hereford, England.

## Boys Crave Sympathy.

I have yet to meet a boy, and I know a large number, who, no matter how bad his record has been, if taken in the proper way, will not do the right thing; and not one who, if rightly appealed to, will not be willing to do something for an older person, writes Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, attendance officer of the New York schools, in Good Housekeeping. I often compliment a boy on his neat appearance in the morning going to school,

happy about it, and took him to school with the shoes in his hand. After I had made the matter an important one to the principal, she requested me, as if it were a special favor to her, to permit him to keep the shoes, which it is needless to say he conscientiously wore out.

## Origin of Thanksgiving Day.

In 1631 the United States was a tiny babe in English long clothes; and it happened that there was a great scarcity of food in that little colony that had settled on Massachusetts bay—they were threatened with famine.

The prospect grew dark and ominous, the people were brave; but their anxiety grew very keen for all that, and they knew not where to turn for earthly aid.

It was the wont of those early pilgrims to turn to God in times of need and the elders decided that a special day be set aside for fasting and prayer. Before the day arrived, however, their long expected boat hove in sight and the day set aside for fasting and praying was transformed into one of cheer; good dinners and hearty thanksgivings prevailed.

This was the first general Thanksgiving, of which we have any record; it was by no means the last: from that day to this successive governors and presidents have set apart many different days for special Thanksgiving for some propitious event in state or country.

After the Revolutionary war was successfully ended Washington appointed a Thanksgiving day that was universally observed with the greatest rejoicing, as we may well believe, and after the Civil war was almost ended President Lincoln proclaimed another of similar sort. Many hearts were full of grief then, yet there was much to be thankful for.

For over a century now the states of New England have set apart a day in the autumn for giving thanks to God for the many blessings of the year.

It gradually came to seem a very pleasant, appropriate custom, and one state after another adopted it, until now, for many years past, the president has issued a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Union.—Opportunity.

## "MONEY BACK."

What do we mean by money back? Simply this—If you should order anything by mail from our Catalogue and it does not meet with your heartiest approval, simply return it at our expense and your money will be promptly returned without any deduction.

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You rest under no obligation to us whatever, and have thus the choicest stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware in Canada at your very door simply by dropping us a post card.

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MINNEAPOLIS OUTFIT OWNED BY MATT NORTH, MAKING A FIRST START OPPOSITE PETER J. STEWART'S HOME, NEEPAWA, MAN.

and some poultry. The road to the post-office, in a neighboring village a mile away, winds through the hedges beautiful with flowers. Often the hedge is low enough to enable one to look into the fields beyond and see crops growing, cattle grazing and lambs playing. As one walks his eye is gladdened by the wild honeysuckle, and his car charmed by the sweet singing of many birds. On the way is seen a large well-built house, partly hidden by oak, elm and hick trees. It is the 'Hall,' where the 'Squire' lives.

"But here comes the Squire himself, with a long fishing pole on his arm, followed by three of his dogs. He is dressed in a grey knickerbocker suit, and as he passes we raise our hat. Yet if a laborer or farmer passed we would not raise the hat. We have been taught to lift the hat only to 'gentlemen,' and taught that a laborer or farmer is not a 'gentleman.' And here comes a young lady on horseback, riding gracefully. It is the squire's daughter. She is followed at a respectful distance by a horseman in livery. He is the groom, never to be her bridegroom, whose duty is to follow his young mistress. Not being a 'gentleman,' however, he does not ride by her side, nor speak to her unless she speaks to him. The presence of this beauty makes one regret for a moment that he is only a farmer's son, for obvious reasons.

"Beyond the Hall is an old building covered with moss and ivy, the parish church, built 300 years ago. Then is reached a plain structure of stone, where for five days of the week and forty weeks of the year some seventy children, from six to fourteen years old, are taught the rudiments of education. The girls are also taught knitting and sewing. It is ten years since I left this school, but the same teacher has charge of it. A few steps beyond the schoolhouse is the centre of the village. A large elm tree is near. By it is the blacksmith shop. In front is the grocery and post-office. Here

and say, "I know your mother must be nice, and she must love you very much; but what do you do for her in return for all the care and trouble she takes for you?" He will look up, and wonder, and invariably answer, "Why, nothing." I then tell him she expects you to go straight home from school, take her your good report, and then perhaps you can go to the store for her, or take care of the baby for her, while mother prepares the supper. Boys must be made to feel that they are necessary and a help to some one. I have still to meet a boy, no matter how severe I may have been with him, who would not be willing to walk any distance to do me some little favor. They all know that I am their friend, and willing to listen to their troubles, never failing to rejoice over their advancement at school. If a boy is working, I always take an interest in his success. Men like sympathy in troubles, why not boys? Boys must be trusted.

I have before me in my desk a great bundle of school testimonials given to boys at the end of each week for good conduct, lessons and attendance. I often find a boy kept out of school on account of lack of shoes or proper clothes. Many a time I have purchased shoes, stockings and clothing for them, but always with the firm understanding that the boy must pay me back with good tickets. Each ticket is valued at five or ten cents, according to the amount expended. This has been the means of breaking up truant habits in a large number of cases. By the time the shoes or coat were paid for he was sufficiently interested in his lessons to want to remain in the school. One little fellow, after going regularly to school for two weeks, could not resist taking a day off to go swimming. The following morning he came to my house with the shoes in his hand and said, "Well, I played hokey yesterday, Mrs. Alger, so here's your shoes." Of course I was very un-

## Appreciated.

"How are you getting on with your new stenographer?" asked the business friend.  
"First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox.  
"Is she accurate?"  
"I should say not. If she was accurate, I'd discharge her to-morrow. She simply gets the sense of what I want to say and then expresses it grammatical."—Washington Star.

## Her Singing.

Daisy—What do you think? Clarice went out and sang at an entertainment in a private insane asylum.  
Edie—Did she say whether they showed their insanity much?  
Daisy—Oh, yes; they encored her three times.—Tid-Bits.

## Just Making Sure.

An old farmer once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist after looking at the offending molar:  
"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."  
He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purser.  
"Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist kindly.  
"Hoos!" answered the cautious old Scot. "A' wasn't thinking o' that. But if A'm ga-en to sleep, A' thoct A' wad like to count ma eiller fust."

Why is a mouse like a bale of hay? Because the cat-tle eat it.

"I'm so glad I went to church this morning. It was just lovely."  
"Were you much interested?"  
"Yes, I was, and I have decided to make a radical change."  
"Indeed, in regard to what?"  
"Why, in regard to trimming my new spring hat."—Ram's Horn.

Be sure you get the kind you have always had.—Owing to the great popularity of 'The D. & L.' Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Advt.

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The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

**WEAK MEN;** especially all who have used Wood's Phospholine are requested to send us their address. We have important information for you in plain sealed envelope.  
The Wood Co., Windsor, Ont.

## Common Sense in Shoes.

Never wear a shoe that pinches the heel, says Health Culture.

Never wear a shoe or boot so large in the heel that the foot is not kept in place.

Never wear a shoe or boot that has depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint or bearing below the level plane.

Never wear a shoe with a sole turning up very much at the toes, as this causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract.

Never wear a shoe that presses up into the hollow of the foot.

Never have the top of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, making one walk badly, and spoils the shape of the ankle.

Never wear a short stocking, or one which, after being washed, is not at least one-half inch longer than the foot. Bear in mind that stockings shrink; be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in place and makes a strong and attractive foot.

## The Stove Pipe.

It is to be hoped that some day before long most of us will have got the threshing done and be quietly preparing for winter. One of the most important points to be noted is too frequently overlooked. The kitchen stove has been at work all summer and has done its duty quietly. Because it makes no kick, we sometimes forget that there may be an ugly kick when we least expect it and can least stand it. Sometimes when we least expect it, perhaps, some bitter night along in January, when we have been calling on that stove for extra duty, the pipe goes on fire. The men folk may be from home and the heat of the red-hot pipe starts the shingles on fire; scared women and children are unequal to the emergency, or the roof has perhaps gone on fire when everyone was asleep. There is barely time to drag out a few articles of furniture nearest the door, and the shivering and distracted family must take shelter in the barn till daybreak. This is not a dream, but a bit of frequently repeated history. One way to prevent its repetition is to make that stove pipe safe now, "and don't you forget it."

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Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 3 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.  
Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.



This is a portrait of Dr. John Christian, the celebrated English Doctor and Scientist, who has now opened Laboratories in Toronto. He is about to introduce his wonderful Red Blood Pills into Canada. Dr. Christian is spending large sums in presents to introduce his pills, and our readers should certainly look for his advertisement in our paper.

## The Country Night.

There is one blessing which falls to the lot of the people in the farm home which they perhaps do not fully appreciate, and that is the stillness of their nights. The curtains of darkness are drawn softly and closely about the dwelling, and silence reigns over its inmates. Peace broods over all. The tired workers lay down the burdens of the day, and the blessed stillness and quiet wraps them about with their soothing influences, and they are made over new. No shrieking whistles, no clangor of brazen-tongued bells, no nerve-rasping noises of endless traffic intrude upon the holy calm of the country night. Perhaps the low call of some farm animal asking its fellows if all is well; the sleepy twitter of some restless bird moving on its perch; the loud voice of chattering marking off the night watches—nothing to shock, or disturb, or make afraid.

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right, doctor," sheepishly answered the young man, "only that ain't her name."

"I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house.

"What's wrong with it, mum?"

"It's dreadfully thin, and there's no cream on it."

"After you have lived in town awhile, mum," said the milkman, encouragingly, "you'll get over them rooral ideas of your'n."

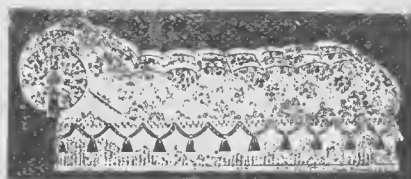
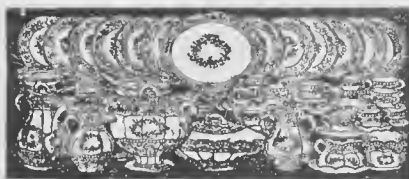
## A Boy's Essay on Tobacco.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them on election days for nothing was mostly cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and were frightened.

My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing at the door one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother lighted his pipe, Nancy said, "Get out of this house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

"When we're married, dear, you won't be always threatening to go home to your mother, will you?"

"No; I'll threaten to have mother come and live with us."



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IMPORTANT.—When writing state which you prefer, the Sewing Machine alone or the Couch and Dinner Set combined, also your freight address. Dr. Christian does not need more than the best agents in small towns, so write at once.

## Great Clubbing Rate

We will send The Nor'-West Farmer from now to the 1st of January, 1903, also The Western Home Monthly for the same time, upon receipt of \$1.00.

If you are now taking a weekly newspaper, or intend taking one, we will send you your choice of the following papers (together with premium) and the Nor'-West Farmer and Western Home Monthly until January 1st, 1903, for the price set opposite each. TOGETHER WITH THE NOR'-WEST FARMER AND WESTERN HOME MONTHLY

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In cases of renewals to any of these papers, subscriptions will be extended for one year from the date upon which present subscriptions expire, that is if the same name is given in renewing as has been appearing upon the mailing label.

Orders for The Farmer and the other papers being taken must be forwarded in the same letter.

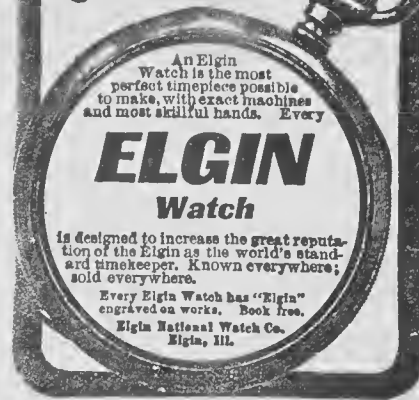
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